California GARDEN

CORONADO

The Hotel
The Vines
The Show

Swaim — Hotel del Coronado

Thos. L. Crist

San Diego County's
Garden Magazine
Since 1909

APRIL-MAY, 1962

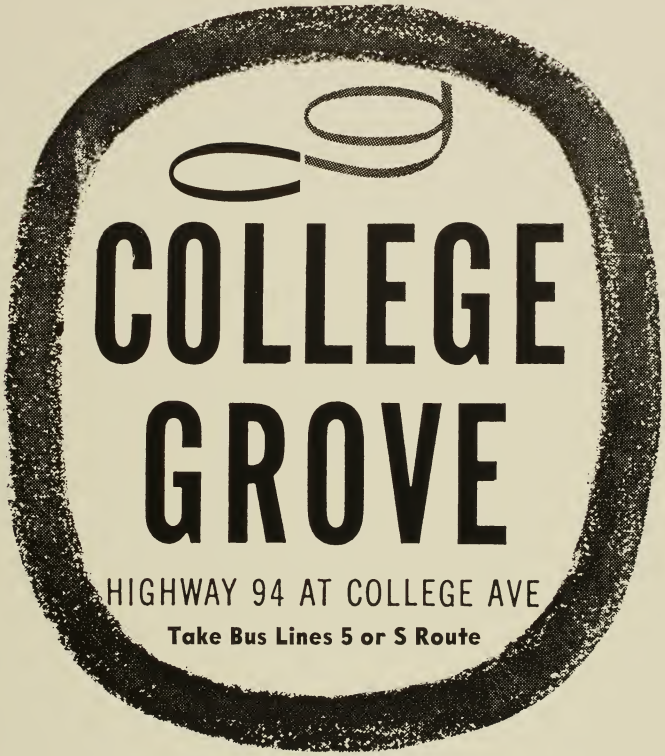
Vol. 53, No. 2.

35 cents

INVITING ALL AMATEUR GARDENERS TO ENTER THE

COLLEGE GROVE GARDEN SHOW

COLLEGE GROVE CENTER, THURS., FRI., SAT., APRIL 5, 6, 7



Amateur gardeners are invited to enter the Garden and Flower Show at College Grove, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 5, 6 and 7. Ribbons and prizes will be given in categories for the following: All types of cut flowers (i.e., stocks, snaps, roses, iris, calendula, daisy, callas); flowering branches; camellias; shade plants (ferns, begonias, fuchsias, etc.); potted plants (geranium, African violets, petunia, etc.); and Bonsai. Merchandise certificates and manufacturer's samples will be given as prizes. Qualified judges will be present Thursday for judging.

Those planning to enter must register Thursday morning, April 5th between the hours of 7 to 10 a.m. in the lower concourse of the shopping center. This area is located at the bottom of the speedramp in College Grove. Enter from Aisles 59-62 on lower level parking area. Judging will take place at 11 a.m., Thursday. Entrants are requested to bring their own containers. All entries to remain on display for the three days of the show.

Premium lists may be obtained from the College Grove Merchants Association office.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN

APRIL-MAY, 1962
VOL. 53, NO. 2

Cover — Coronado, the city of homes and gardens, lures new residents and tourists from all over the world. Two samples of its appeal: Top, the famous Hotel del Coronado, seen across the wide south lawn through palms and giant Birds-of-Paradise. Bottom, the walled front garden is a favorite of Coronadoans. Here, at the home of Adm. Beverley R. Harrison, 670 Alameda Blvd., a Bougainvillea vine is brilliantly used as an espalier against white bricks.

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN
Published Bi-Monthly by the
SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Floral Association Building, Balboa Park
Office hours: M-W-F, 10-3. Phone BE 2-5762
All rights reserved.
Advertising rates on request.
Co-Chairmen: Jean Kenneally, Vera Thacher
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Subscriptions to California Garden, $2.00 per year; foreign countries and Canada $3.00. California Garden is on the list of publications authorized by the San Diego Retail Merchants Association. **Address Balboa Park, San Diego 1, Calif.** Price of subscription is included in SDFA dues. Second class postage paid at San Diego Calif.

One Sunday afternoon in February, three matrons of the San Diego Rose Society were doing their weekly chores in the Balboa Park rose garden when a prowl car pulled up at the near-by curb. A report had come in, the young policeman explained, that three girls were cutting roses in the Park.

What do you make of it (choose one)?

1. Local policemen are trained in diplomacy?
2. Gardening keeps you young?
3. San Diegans keep a wary eye on Balboa Park?

* * *

If number 3 is the winner, it's a good thing. The Park needs all the protection it can get—by the public, from the public. Several years ago, when a movement was launched to raise money among garden clubs to put labels on plants in the Park, the San Diego Camellia Society declined to participate. Their reason made such good sense that the project expired.

You've noticed the numerous camellia plants in the canyon behind the House of Hospitality? All neatly tagged with name and parentage, they were put there under the auspices of the Camellia Society as an experiment to see how well they would naturalize. Every time a report on the subject comes forward, there's a hint of bitterness in the speaker's voice—words such as this: "What hasn't been stolen is doing fairly well."

Another lady remembers being urged by a friend not to go to the nursery to buy camellias. "I know where you can get all you want—free for nothing," a friend told her. "Where" turned out to be Balboa Park.

The rate of disappearance has dropped as the labels on those plants have given way to wind and weather. And the Camellia Society declines to labor to raise money for more tags. Plant thieves seem to prefer named varieties.

* * *

Balboa Park stands to receive major benefits from passage of the bond issue on the June municipal ballot. And wonderful as it is, the Park needs drastic up-grading. There is no shortage of worthy projects; what is short is money. Take your rubber stamp in hand and mark your ballot Yes.

* * *

More about money. For decades people who know have been saying that tree maintenance is one of the Park's crying needs. Without control, the trees have become so thick that the health of all is endangered. Without continuous, expert attention, we will have many fewer trees ten years from now.

Park Superintendent Lloyd Lowrey recognizes the need and is determined to meet it. And so I am asking you to get behind him in a "save the trees" campaign. I said this was more about money — it's about the city budget for fiscal 1963. Every budget gets trimmed before it gets passed. By speaking up now, you can help to see that the Park gets its fair share this year. Urge your Councilman to allow adequate funds for tree maintenance in Balboa Park. The squeaky wheel gets the grease. Squeak!

* * *

From the bluffs of Torrey Pines through the mountains to Borrego, we can look forward to an outstanding display of wildflowers this spring. Next time you drive south on U.S. 101, take a detour up the old road through Torrey Pines Park. Even though you never leave your car, you will see some interesting and attractive flowers growing at the roadside. If you need help in knowing what to look for, make it a point to attend the Wildflower exhibit at the Coronado Show in April, and the Julian Wildflower Show in May.

* * *

On March 13, the City Council authorized the purchase of 1750 trees for a city-wide tree planting program. The varieties include Carrot Wood, Flowering Eucalyptus, Silver Dollar Eucalyptus, Jacaranda, Holly Oak, Brisbane Box, Washingtonia Palms, and a few each of Loquat and Osmanthus. The cost is just under $4600. City Manager Tom Fletcher said that this is the largest purchase of trees the city has ever made. It is also one of the best investments.

George La Pointe

San Diego Garden Club Center

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Third Tuesday, Floral Building, 8:00 p.m.
President: Dr. Ralph Roberts
2002 Wilbur, S.D. 9 — BR 3-9085

FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD
First Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Chairman: Mrs. Theresa Bustamente

AFFILIATE MEMBERS, 1962

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
President: Mrs. Clayton Lee
3911 St. James Pl., S.D. 3 — CY 6-4845
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Anuta Lynch — CY 8-1400

ASTRO GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
President: Charles J. Lewis, Jr.
10498 Rancho Road, La Mesa — HO 9-7220
Rep. Dir.: J. E. Henderson — BR 4-1754

CIVIC CENTER GARDEN CLUB
Third Saturday, Floral Building, 10 a.m.
President & Rep. Dir.: James Saraceno
3366 Lloyd St., S.D. 17 — BR 4-2628

CONVAIR GARDEN CLUB—
Second Wednesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
President: Henry Boyd
6581 Broadway, S.D. 14 — CO 4-1283
Rep. Dir.: Eugene Zimmerman — BR 7-3383

MISSION GARDEN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO
First Monday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
President: Dr. R. J. McBride
2828 Dove, S.D. 3 — CY 5-1127
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Ida Barker — JU 3-1209

ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB—
Third Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
President: Robert H. Calvin
Box 296, Solana Beach — SK 5-1430
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Hermina Hilkowitz — CY 6-2282

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
President & Rep. Dir.: Mrs. James Chapman
665 Catalina, S. D. 6 — AC 2-8339

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—
Second Friday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
President: Clive Pillsbury
3452 Cromwell Pl., S.D. — AT 4-1233
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Lester Crowder — CY 5-5871

S.D. CHAPTER CALIF. ASS'N NURSERYMEN
Fourth Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
President: Frank Antonicelli
1525 Fort Stockton, S.D. 3 — CY 5-2808
Rep. Dir.: Bill Giaciolli — JU 2-2929

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tuesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
President: Arthur Harris
702 Rosecrans, S.D. 6 — AC 3-6497
Rep. Dir.: Dr. J. W. Troxell — AT 2-9131

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY—
First Tuesday, Floral Building, 8:00 p.m.
President: R. B. Dugger
762 N. Granados, Solana Beach — SK 5-4343
Rep. Dir.: Elizabeth A. Newkirk — BR 4-2042

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Monday, Floral Building, 8:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. Evelyn Zabel
9557 LaMar, Spring Valley — HO 9-9946
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Mary Bray Watson — AT 4-2669

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Third Monday, Floral Building, 8:00 p.m.
President: John G. Farleigh
2217 Whitman, S.D. 3 — CY 5-5404
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Joseph J. Kenneally, AC 3-6183

SAN DIEGO SUCCULENT SOCIETY
First Sat. Youth Center, Lemon Grove, 2 p.m.
Third Thursday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
President: C. Hardin
9195 Harness, Spring Valley — HO 9-3038
Rep. Dir.: Archie Burgess
6269 Chadwick, S.D. 14 — GR 4-1659

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY
San Diego Branch
Fourth Mon., Barbour Hall, University & Pershing 8:00 p.m.
President: Dr. Hazel McBride — CY 5-1127
San Miguel Branch
First Wed., Youth Center, Lemon Grove, 8:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. Jack Brook — HO 6-0162

CABRILLO—MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Third Thurs., Members' Gardens, 9:30 a.m.
President: Mrs. Raymond K. Stone — BR 7-7134

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Fri., VFW Hall, 1:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. Doris Simpson — PA 9-1515

CHULA VISTA FUCHSIA CLUB
Second Tues., Norman Park Recreational Center, 7:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. J. L. Riese — GA 2-0587

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Third Wed., C.V. First Christian Club, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. William R. Williams — GA 2-7627

CLAIREMONT GARDEN CLUB
Third Tues., Clairemont Community Center, 10:00 a.m.
President: Mrs. Wm. Cordes — BR 6-4182

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
No regular meeting date, Christ Church Parish Hall
President: Capt. Frank T. Sloat — HE 5-3325

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB
Third Mon., Barbour Hall, University & Pershing, 8:00 p.m.
President: Charles Williams — AT 4-2317

CROWN GARDEN CLUB of CORONADO
Fourth Thurs., Red Cross Bldg., 1113 Adella Lane, 9:30 a.m.
President: Mrs. J. Dunham Reilly — HE 5-4685

DELCADIA GARDEN CLUB
President: Mrs. Knute Eastman — PL 3-3029

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (Pauma Valley)
Second Tues., Homes of members, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Jack Thornburg — PI 2-3225

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Third Fri., Women's Club House, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Albert Seibert — SH 5-6933

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Mon., Community House, La Jolla, 7:30 p.m.
President: Col. Edwin P. Lock, Jr. — GL 4-4752

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thurs., Reche Clubhouse, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Nelson Bender — RA 8-2730

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Third Tues., South Bay Community Center, 1:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. Al Hague — GA 4-9425

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
Third Mon., Lakeside Farms School, 7:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Cecil Carender — HI 3-1575

LA MESA SPRINGHOUSE GARDEN CLUB
Third Thurs., Porter Hall, La Mesa, 7:30 p.m.
President: Cdr. Alfred A. Paulsen — HO 6-8366

LA MESA WOMEN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
Third Thurs., La Mesa Women's Club, 1:45 p.m.
President: Mrs. John Casale — HO 5-0997

LEMON GROVE WOMEN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
First Tues., Lemon Grove Women's Club House, 1:00 p.m.
Chairman: Mrs. Frank Barber — HO 6-8641

MISSION BEACH WOMEN'S CLUB (Garden Section)
First Fri., Mission Beach Women's Club House, 9:00 a.m.
Chairman: Mrs. John A. Horrell — HU 8-3293

NATIONAL CITY GARDEN CLUB
Third Wed. National City Community Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pesident: Ronald Branham — GR 1-1488

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wed., South Oceanside School Auditorium. 7:30 p.m.
President: Mr. Vere E. Goff — PA 9-3771

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Second Mon., Home Federal Friendship Hall, 7:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Ernest Ambort — BR 6-1595

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
President: Mrs. Raymond Stockes — RI 8-2243

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Wed.
President: Mrs. Hardy H. Kent — PL 6-1428

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Third Wed., Seacoast Savings Building, Encinitas, 10 a.m.
President: Mrs. Waldo Vogt — SK 5-4772

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Mon., Ramona Park, 10:00 a.m.
President: Mrs. Dorace Scarbery — ST 9-0428

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
First Fri., Vista Recreation Center, 1:30 p.m.
President: Mrs. Jack Morgan — PA 4-7510

VISTA MESA GARDEN CLUB
Second Tues., Linda Vista Rec. Center, 8:00 p.m.
President: Mrs. John Hoaglin — BR 7-1368

FUN MAIL

Whether it's fan or pan, it's fun to get mail.

Thanks from the Park

Sir:

I want to express to you, and to the members of your staff, my sincere appreciation for the fine article written by Mrs. Jean Morley for the February-March 1962 issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN. I believe the content of the article is indicative of the extensive research conducted by Mrs. Morley into the Parks Division operation. The article should, in my opinion, be an inspiration to those citizens of San Diego interested in over-all park development and city beautification.

I want to commend you, the members of your staff, and the members of the San Diego Floral Association, for your interest and efforts in over-all park development and improvement and in city beautification in general.

LLOYD T. LOWREY
Park Superintendent
City of San Diego

And from West Virginia

Sir:

Enclosed is my check for $2 for a one-year subscription to CALIFORNIA GARDEN.

I have just returned home to West Virginia from San Diego. While in San Diego I became acquainted with your wonderful magazine, and I assure you I will be looking forward to each issue.

I am a member of the Parkersburg Garden Club and I'm sure other members will also enjoy my magazine.

MRS. H. S. BATTON
Parkersburg,
West Virginia

Mrs. Batton's gracious letter set us off on a search of our subscription files to see just how far afield CALIFORNIA GARDEN *travels. Besides going to 20 of the 50 United States, the magazine reaches subscribers in Brazil, Belgium, England, Fiji Islands, France, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan, Philippines, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., and Venezuela.—Ed.*

WHEN YOU MOVE
Send your new and old address to
CALIFORNIA GARDEN
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Commentary

The Wonders of Water

NEXT TIME you sip a glass of tea, put an icepack on your head, or take a bath, you might stop to consider what a remarkable substance you're using — common, ordinary water.

What's so remarkable about water?

Well, for one thing, it can make people drunk. In England, doctors describe nine people who get inebriated when they drink too much water, and without whiskey in it. The victims have dizzy spells, speak with difficulty, and suffer from giddiness. They also have a compulsion to drink water. One consumed 18 quarts a day.

Fortunately, most people aren't allergic to water. In fact, they can't do without it. An adult's body contains 50 to 60 per cent of water; an infant's, 70 to 80 per cent. Blood is 90 per cent water, and muscles are 80 per cent.

If you lose 10 per cent of your body's water, it is serious. Twenty per cent is usually fatal. On the other hand, a person normally secretes two quarts of water a day (through breathing, perspiring, etc.), and he should drink that much—as water or as some other liquid. (The normal person drinks a ton of water a year.)

What's the record for abstinence? Castaways on rafts have gone 15 days without water. In 1821, a Frenchman committed suicide by not drinking for 17 days. The marathon ended when he died. Camels, on the other hand, can go four months and longer without water, though only 17 days, in hot weather, without being uncomfortable. (No, they don't mysteriously store up water; they automatically lessen the evaporation from their bodies.)

You may have heard that water is scarce. Don't believe it. If all the continents sank beneath the ocean, the level of water on the earth would be 9,000 feet. The ocean contains 97.39 per cent of the earth's water, and—in case you ever wondered — it weighs 1,400,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

What *is* scarce, or what is getting scarce, is pure water. And one reason is pollution. Raw sewage, garbage, and industrial wastes have fouled our great harbors and rivers. A typical haul from a stream in a suburb near Chicago included tires, oil drums, broken furniture, and 28 shopping carts from a nearby supermarket.

Besides the pollution, there is the fact that we are using more water. In 1900, Americans needed "only" 40 billion gallons of water a day. In 1930, we needed 92 billion. This year we need 312 billion. And in 1975 we will need 453 billion gallons.

As it is, according to a study conducted by the United States Geological Survey, 1,000 communities throughout the country were forced to restrict the use of water in 1957. There were water shortages in 47 states. Fifteen out of every 100 persons were affected. In Dallas, residents lined up to buy water at 50 cents a gallon—gasoline was selling for half that much.

The growing scarcity of pure water is one reason why devices that purify water are being so carefully investigated. Already units are in successful use, ranging from small appliances for the kitchen to large plants that serve aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines, and commercial vessels.

A MUCH MORE interesting way to get fresh water was proposed several years ago by John D. Isaacs of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Isaacs wanted six ocean-going tugs to tow an Antarctic iceberg to a point off Southern California. The cost: $1 million. But, as a supplier of fresh water, the 10 billion ton iceberg would be worth $100 million. (The largest tanker in the world could carry only $700 worth of water.) A fence 10 feet deep would surround the iceberg, catching the ice as it melted. Then the water would be pumped to shore. So far, Isaacs has had no takers.

All of these facts point up the need to be careful with water. Not only should we keep our streams pure, but we should prevent leaks in drains and faucets at home.

A 1/32 inch leak will lose 175 gallons of water a day. A 1/16 inch leak will lose 2,800 gallons. Even a very slow drip—one that loses only 15 gallons in a day—uses up more water than an entire family might have used back in 1890.

San Diego Floral Association
Incorporated March 1910

The San Diego Floral Association

San Diego's Oldest and Largest Garden Club

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CALENDAR

April 7
Clairemont Woman's Club First Annual Spring Garden Tour; 1-5 p.m.

April 7-8
Rancho Santa Fe Garden Club Annual House and Garden Tour: 11 a.m.-4 p.m.

April 10 & 24
Flower Arrangement Workshop: Mrs. Arthur J. Mitchell, instructor. Floral Bldg., 10 a.m.

April 12-13
Flower Arrangers' Guild of Southern California presents "Floral Compositions—Spring Inspired." San Marino Women's Club, 1800 Huntington Dr., San Marino, Sat. 1-9 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

April 15
Convair Garden Club-Convair Astro Garden Club Spring Rose Show. Floral Bldg., 1-5:30 p.m.

April 28
St. James-by-the-Sea 26th Annual Garden Tour. 11 a.m.-3 p.m. Tea at La Jolla Beach and Tennis Club from 1-5 p.m.

April 28-29
Carlsbad Spring Holiday Flower Show. Jefferson Street School Cafeteria, Sat. 11 a.m.-9 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

Coronado Floral Association Flower Show. East Plaza Park, Sat. 2-8 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

San Diego Rose Society Rose Show. Conference Building, Balboa Park. Sat. 1-9 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

April 30
Flower Arrangement Class; Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick, instructor. Floral Bldg., 9:30 a.m.

May 7-22
Julian Wildflower Show.

May 8
Flower Arrangement Workshop: Mrs. Arthur J. Mitchell, instructor. Floral Bldg., 10 a.m.

May 19
Children's Fair. Town & Country Hotel, 9:30 a.m.-4 p.m.

May 26-27
Chula Vista Garden Club-Chula Vista Fuchsia Club Flower Show. Chula Vista Recreation Center, Sat. 2-6 p.m., Sun. 10 a.m.-5 p.m.

May 28
Flower Arrangement Class; Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick, instructor. Floral Bldg., 9:30 a.m.

April, the Month of Garden Tours

A glance at the calendar will remind you that April is the month of garden tours. This year a brand new tour in Clairemont has joined the ranks of the widely-heralded April events in La Jolla and Rancho Santa Fe.

The Clairemont Woman's Club hopes to make its tour an annual event. They have chosen homes with special attention to variety of treatment of typical Clairemont lots, and have placed the emphasis on gardens designed and planted by the owners.

There are five gardens on the tour, as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Andall, 3011 Osceola, featuring a tropical setting and lath house.

Sgt. Major Wayne D. Shaffer, USMC (ret.) and Mrs. Shaffer, 3217 Mohican, patio with pagoda-type roof and waterfall.

Mr. Ron McAvoy, 3185 Chicago, low maintenance garden featuring water with inside fish pond and waterfall.

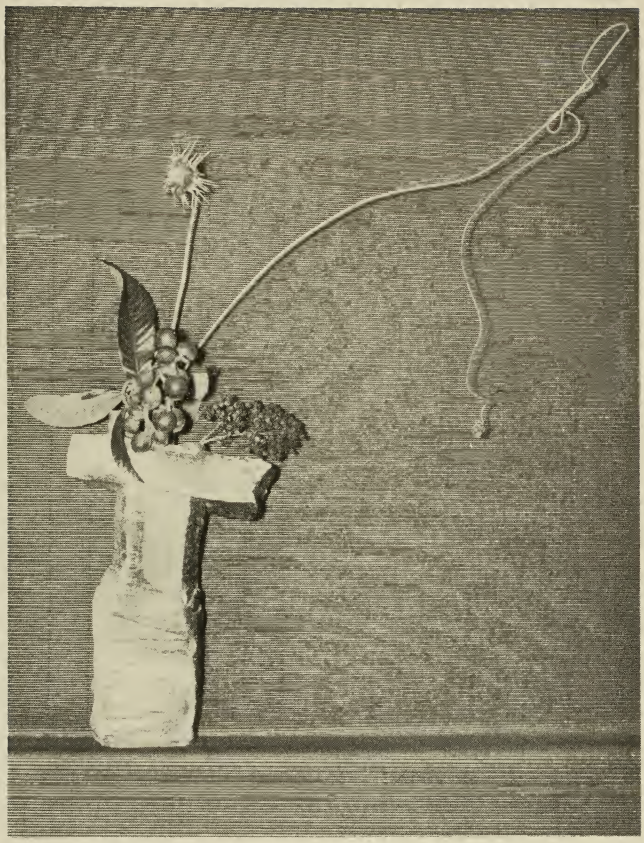
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Rowe, 2449 Burgener Blvd., the only professionally-landscaped garden on the tour, displaying use of terracing and ground covers.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Dotson, 4963 Southcrest, featuring a large collection of succulents.

The houses on the Rancho Santa Fe tour were selected for a harmonious blending of garden design with architecture. Four houses, a French-Georgian overlooking the golf course, two contemporary ranch homes, and a low maintenance vacation house, plus the private garden of a cooperative apartment and a prize-winning garden next to the golf course, are included in the tour. Proceeds are used by the Garden Club for beautification projects throughout the Ranch.

Five gardens make up the tour sponsored by St. James by-the-Sea Episcopal Church in La Jolla. Two are in the La Jolla Hermosa area, one above the Country Club, one in La Jolla Shores, and one in La Jolla Farms. The last, a new house, will be opened for tour-goers.

BULLETIN — For a field of spring wildflowers such as grandma remembers, see Kate O. Sessions Memorial Park in Pacific Beach.



Blue Ribbon winner, Advanced Flower arrangers. Coronado Show, 1961

Design of the Future

By June Lenz

QUEST

Man harnessing the sun (background bright orange).

Devising from the elements of the earth (container).

Providing through harvest (loquat).

Perpetuating by seed (dried pods).

Questing in space (star thistle and wisteria vine).

. . . . MAY WE SUGGEST A DECORATOR — FOR YOUR DECORATING PROBLEMS

LA JOLLA INTERIORS

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California Garden

APRIL-MAY, 1962

Coronado Flower Show

HORTICULTURE WITH A COUNTRY FLAIR

By Alice Mary Greer

DECIDEDLY distinctive in organization and setting are the Spring Flower Shows staged yearly by the Coronado Floral Association. April 28th and 29th this year will mark the 36th return of this show with its contagious atmosphere of a country fair.

Friendly rivalry in artistic and horticultural accomplishments is everywhere marked; pride in community projects is strongly felt, as is comradeship of participants, civilian and naval personnel, juvenile and adult workers, and visitors. In fact, almost every man, woman and child on the island participates in the show in some capacity. The impact is one that can never be attained in a metropolis: in its time-honored flower shows Coronado has maintained its personality.

One strongly senses the Navy element, which is entirely fitting in a Navy-predominant town. One senses equally the civilian influence: merchants, city officials, schools. Perhaps best of all for the future outlook, one senses the active interest of the youth of Coronado, for here are the local Boy Scout troops, encamping for the duration in East Plaza Park, scene of the show, and carrying full responsibility for patrol duty. Here, also, are the children, filling a full-sized show within a show, the Children's Section, comprised of about 15 classes.

The first show, staged in 1922 by the late Harold Taylor, the first president of the Association, was a tiny, open-air affair in the Park, at that time called Library Park. Year by year, canvas has been added overhead for protection from sun and wind, so that today all of the exhibits encircling the extensive compound are covered and partially surrounded by tenting.

Towering eucalyptus and fine old pines form overhead tracery above the canvas. Every year flower beds in the compound burgeon out with a massplanting of gorgeous cinerarias. Happily assembled, neighbor to neighbor in the canvas cubicles, are 200 or more classes of exhibits, each filled to capacity with thousands of entries.

The organization of the shows bespeaks outstanding management. Each class is completely manned by its individual chairman and co-chairman, who work under the general show chairman and attend to all details pertaining to their particular class: schedules, floor plans, judges, clerks, trophies, publicity, entries, courtesies. This feature, I believe, markedly contributes to the smoothness, efficiency, and dispatch for which the show is famous among judges and exhibitors.

A community reflects the attitude of its leaders; Coronado and its annual *community* flower show reflect the attitude of the 13 charter members of its Floral Association: Mr. & Mrs. Harold A. Taylor, Gen. & Mrs. Jos. H. Pendleton, Mr. & Mrs. Armond Jessop, Gen. & Mrs. M. O. Terry, Mrs. James McMullen, Mr. & Mrs. Frank Von Tesmer, Miss McManus, and Mrs. H. L. Jackson.

BUT you haven't done either the Flower Show or yourself justice until you have paid a lingering visit to a show within the show, the Wildflower Exhibit. Here conservation and education join forces. The Wildflower Section has three times won the Vilim-Benedict Trophy for "Most Outstanding Amateur Entry, Display or Feature," the Grand Prize of the entire show.

"Wildflowers?" you are saying. "I thought they were protected." So they are, and so the many copies of San Diego County Ordinance No. 341 posted conspicuously throughout the exhibit remind us. Furthermore, the specimens are gathered by experienced adults, not left to children's indiscriminate picking. When cutting would interfere with the propagation or growth of a plant, the collectors restrict the cutting. Written permission for gathering specimens growing on private property is secured from the owners of the property; all seeds are returned to the ground where they can grow. Here is conservation at work.

If a few days preceding the annual show, you see in the gray of morning or the dusk of day, on mountain trail, desert waste, coastal cliff, or mesa, some figures carrying clippers and shears and cut-down milk cartons filled with water, they will probably be Col. and Mrs. W. E. Clayton or Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Benedict. Mrs. Benedict, formerly Mrs. Armond Jessop, has been gathering wildflowers for Coronado shows for more than 30 years. And who better qualified, as witness her honors received from the San Diego Floral Association in 1938 for the best display of native shrubs and flowers.

This show within a show is staged purely in the interests of education and conservation. There are no entry classes as such, no competition, no judging. The staging is artistic and effective; displays easily viewed. Sun-loving desert growths are grouped, as are coastal varieties and higher-altitude specimens, so that, as nearly as possible, similar habitat areas are together, although, of necessity, there must be some overlapping.

Of interest are the native varieties cultivated in private gardens and so designated by labels. Gradually over the years, as civilization and bulldozers take over many open spaces, the annual yield of wildflowers decreases, so Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Clayton wisely bring in more and more specimens of the flowering shrubs and perennial plants that are adaptable

Godetia
Clarkia purpurea
Rose to Lavender

Fairy Lantern
Calochortus albus
White

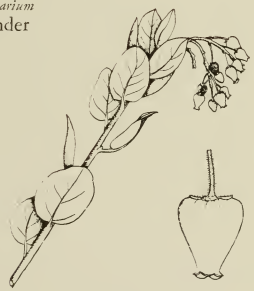
Penstemon
P. spectabilis
Lavender-purple

A Wildflower Sampler

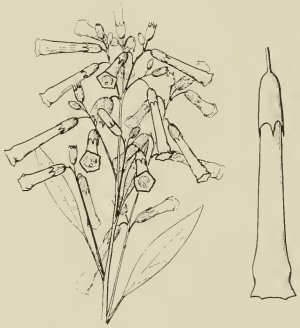
Drawings from *California Spring Wildflowers,* by Philip A. Munz, reproduced through the courtesy of the University of California Press.

Filaree or Clocks
Erodium cicutarium
Rose-lavender

Woolly Blue Curls
Trichostema lanatum
Bluish-purple



Manzanita
Arcostaphylos insularis
Pink or White



Tree Tobacco
Nicotiana glauca
White to Yellow

Elderberry
Sambucus mexicana
White

for cultivation in rural and urban gardens.

Seldom is the question, "What is the name of this plant?", asked at the Coronado Wildflower Display, for the simple reason that the 425 or more specimens are labeled with their botanical names and their common names. Education at its best. You will agree that just identifying and labeling the 425 specimens is a large responsibility.

All of this has grown from the seed planted by Mrs. Dwight Peterson, who organized the first wildflower committee in 1935. That year the display included 30 varieties.

Says Mrs. Clayton, since 1957 chairman with Traditional Chairman Mrs. A. I. Benedict, "We as a wildflower group travel every spring about 2,000 miles in our back country, shore zones and deserts, scouring promising areas for wildflowers, making friends with many people who are glad to help when they realize that we are conserving, rather than destroying. Mrs. Myrtle Botts, who for many years headed the Julian Wildflower Show, helps us gather and identify specimens and gives us priceless information about favorable locations for collecting (See CALIFORNIA GARDEN, Spring 1953, Spring 1957). We have had the privilege of meeting people who otherwise would have had no interest in wildflower conservation and now appreciate all the things we as a group are trying to do."

Hotel del Coronado

The Gardens Link the Present with the Past

By Jean U. Kenneally

Photographs by Swaim—Hotel del Coronado

The major exterior change is the new porte-cochere, with *Ficus palmeri* espaliered against metal lace screen. Opposite end of porte-cochere, where it joins Hotel lobby, is visible in bottom picture on facing page.

ANY horticultural tour of Coronado must surely include the long-established gardens of Hotel del Coronado, where many of the original plantings are still thriving. The trees there have reached a size and maturity not dreamed of by new gardeners just setting out saplings from nursery gallon cans.

Fashions in gardens change, and we wondered what the new owners, who have so beautifully rejuvenated the interior of the hotel, had done for the landscape. Crossing the bay by ferry, anachronistic but fun, sets the mood for a visit to this time-honored hostelry.

Hotel del Coronado, viewed from Orange Avenue, still stands apparently unchanged in its setting, looking like a Victorian dowager attired for a garden party. The ruching of the flowering window boxes, the half-furled umbrella of the tower, the lacy panels of the gingerbread trim, the inimitable air of inflexible Victorian propriety all add to the impression. The garden in which this great lady stands links past and present.

Thomas Cameron, head groundskeeper at the hotel for the past 16 years, met us in his crowded little flower arranging room on the garden level at the rear of the hotel to take us on a tour of the gardens. The name Cameron certainly sounds Scottish, but when he spoke it was with a fine Irish brogue. He explained that his Scottish ancestor had been sent to Ireland with his Scots regiment to subdue the Irish during one of their early turbulences with the English. These troops were simply absorbed by the Irish, resulting in many hybrids like himself. We learned he had been educated at the Horticultural Institute in Dublin, and emigrated to Canada, where he was associated with an experimental farm in Brandon, Manitoba. Becoming interested in glass-house floriculture, he worked in many localities as a florist, finally reaching Hotel del Coronado by way of West Virginia, Illinois and San Diego, adding to his knowledge of horticulture in each section of the country. He invited us to walk in the garden.

The main garden walk circles the hotel, repeating the circle of the tower on the west side. Mr. Tom obviously loves the grounds, and accepts radical changes with reservations. Fortunately for him, the same exceptionally good judgment seems to have been used in the new landscaping, designed by Eric Edward James, AILA, as in the hotel interior.

We began with the propagating area —a section enclosed by a green lattice fence, and masked by eucalyptus. These very tall trees have a rich brown, heavy bark, greatly resembling redwood bark, and have bushy, lush foliage. Their flowers, chartreuse in color, are borne high on the branches. These and other eucalypti, and the very tall Star Pines *(Araucaria excelsa)* about the grounds, reach to the top gables of the hotel, and lend grace and charm to the building.

In the propagating area, plants are started from cuttings and seeds for transplanting to the garden. The accent is on Birds-of-Paradise, both *Strelitzia reginae* and *nicolai;* philodendron, kalanchoes and other succulents, amaryllis and varieties of palms. In time the garden will develop a sub-tropical air as these plants find their places in the beds. Formerly, Mr. Cameron said, annuals and perennials had been planted in profusion, rotating with the seasons. Now, however, competent gardeners are difficult to find, and results are wanted immediately, so more permanent types of plants are being used. Succulents, small flowering shrubs and sub-tropical plants are changing the Victorian concept of a garden. The garden planners find too that the more unfamiliar plants have more interest and glamor for visitors.

The next stop was the rose garden. This area along Orange Avenue on the east side of the hotel is laid out in a geometrical pattern of flower beds in a lawn; originally it must have been a very beautiful formal rose garden. It is still planted to roses, but they are mostly the older varieties and are used to provide cut flowers for the lobbies and guest rooms. Along the chicken wire fence which surrounds this area are cutting beds of various annual stocks, snapdragons and calendulas.

The original rosarian knew what he was about; the setting and exposure are exactly right for a perfect rose garden, but unfortunately for the romance of the rose, this land is million-dollar real estate, and will inevitably be given over to buildings, shops or cottages, and lost to the queen of flowers.

CLOSING the gate on roses we followed the walk toward the front of the hotel. The shrubs lining the walk are adequate—hibiscus, and pittosporum in variety—but not too exciting. This section would be ideal for camellias, and this is a possibility. There is one astonishing specimen of Hawaiian amaryllis here, fully five feet in diameter. It will be worth a future visit to see it in bloom.

Where the path comes abreast of the wide front lawn there is a beautiful vista through tall trees of the yacht harbor and golf course. A perfect *Eucalyptus citriodora,* its white trunk silhouetted against blue water, is more lovely than any birch. In the lawn in an oval planting, six huge Star Pines interlace tall branches to form a Gothic tracery against the sky.

To the right of the walk as it curves toward the hotel entrance, a gardener had just completed setting a row of young *Strelitzia nicolai* along the foundation. These young plants, about 10 feet high, will serve to mask the service area windows. Mr. Tom reminded the gardener to "saucer them"— make a basin for holding water. The plants were divisions from a very old nicolai clump which grows in the angle of the Crown Room wall. Behind this, reaching high to the roof is a living screen of bamboo. These giant bamboos were put in place full-grown just last year, but appear always to have grown there. In this cool spring season the bamboo is not in very full leaf, but still forms a tall delicate screen.

Also growing in this angle and reaching to the roof is surely the tallest orange tree in California, at least 30 feet high. It has many dead branches and twigs, adding to its venerable air, but it still bears many oranges on the high branches. Mr. Cameron did not know its history, but thought it to be at least 40 years old.

Above: Tradition that spread round the world was started at Hotel del Coronado in 1904. The suggestion of Mrs. Martha Ingersoll Robinson, mother of Mrs. Joshua Baily of San Diego, led to this first-in-the-nation electrically-lighted outdoor Christmas tree. Carl H. Messner of Pacific Beach, now retired, did the wiring. (Historical Collection, Title Insurance and Trust Company, Union Title Office, San Diego, California)

Below: $2500 palm clump in an oval bed of pansies.

Reaching the porte-cochere, the only major change in the exterior architecture of the hotel, the planting becomes more elaborate. The porte-cochere, extending from the hotel to shelter arriving motorists, has a planter box and metal lace screen forming its outside wall. This screen is espaliered with *Ficus palmeri,* and the base planting is sub-tropical. This also serves to mask the parking area. Flanking the wide entrance steps leading to the veranda are mounded, ellipse-shaped beds of pansies, accented by small ornamental palms (*Chamaerops humilis*), an arresting combination.

The window boxes at the upper windows are gay with ivy geranium, blue statice and small-leafed ivy. A many-branched, imposingly large specimen of *Chamaerops humilis* is set at the base of the veranda. Landscape Architect James told us later that this was one of the first rare plants to be placed in the new landscape, and estimated its value at $2500. Various ornamental plants in large tubs, at intervals along the metal lace banisters and trellises on the veranda, carry the garden to the lobby. Left, on the path to the parking area, is a wonderful old Dragon Tree *(Dracaena draco);* huge, husky, and strangely antediluvian.

As we rounded the surf-side ballroom tower, the walk sloped toward the beach cabanas and pool. Here, planter boxes along the walk and descending stair steps contain an unusual

The patio, heart of the hotel: bougainvilleas smothering palms, Star Pines over roof-tops.

assortment of plant material: *Kalanchoe beharensis,* blue statice, euphorbia, ivy geraniums and ivy. The pink, blue and olive green effect is charming, and requires nothing but water and occasional tidying to keep it attractive. These planter boxes, made of red brick, form a nice accent for the red-roofed hotel. On the right, under the overhang of the ballroom, is a lush little patio which makes an inviting, green-shadowed entrance to the lower level of the hotel.

Behind the beach cabanas on the beach itself, a tropical landscape is evolving. Washingtonia palms in all stages of growth, from squat barrel trunks to 50 feet tall, have been moved in and set directly in the sand. These palms came from many places, but the first ones were taken from the old palm grove which grew on the strand level of the hotel grounds, and which is now a parking lot. The palms were dug with a six-foot-diameter ball, four feet thick. They were laid flat on the sand while all the ragged palm skirts were stripped from the trunks. Ten cubic yards of good soil per tree was embedded in the sand, then the balled trees were placed in this soil pocket. Not one tree has died, and the planting transforms a prosaic San Diego beach into a tropical atoll. The spacing is graceful and the planting glamorizes the pool and cabanas as viewed from the hotel.

A glass-walled terrace is being constructed facing the cabanas and tennis courts. Red brick planter boxes again step down to the beach level. These will be planted with *Chamaerops humilis, Nandina domestica* and other material.

CONTINUING around the hotel, Mr. Cameron led us to the north lawns. Here again are tall trees which frame a magnificent view of Point Loma. The Point appears to be very close, and curves a sheltering arm about the whole of Coronado Island.

The shrub borders along the north veranda, bordered with cinerarias, will soon be gay with magenta, blue and purple. Mr. Tom says these plants suffer from wind burn, and he watches closely to replace damaged plants.

We came to the central patio of the hotel through the north entrance. Balconies run along each story and look down on the geometric design of the patio garden. While the effect is a little New England-Spanish, the patio is the heart of the hotel. In the old days it was famous for its flame trees, a species of poinciana, but these are gone. The original Kentia palms, (*Howea forsteriana*), forming a square at the center, act as pillars for the bougainvillea vines which climb to their tops. The corner beds of the patio, once planted to a succession of annuals, are now being redone with Birds-of-Paradise, small palms and other sub-tropicals. Rhododendrons and azaleas, planted in large containers, and cinerarias and geraniums add cheerful color.

Mr. Cameron led us through the labyrinth of the lower hotel level back to the plant room where we said goodbye. He was a delightful person to meet, and as a memento of our visit he gave us a small bulb of the Hawaiian amaryllis we had admired. This will be planted in the Floral Building patio in Balboa Park, a souvenir of the Hotel del Coronado and a wonderful plant man, Thomas Cameron.

THE VINES OF CORONADO

BY CHAUNCY I. JERABEK

Photographs by Thos. L. Crist

This unusual article breaks new ground in horticultural writing. In addition to cultural notes and the vital statistics of the vines, the author has included such hard-to-find-facts as time of bloom and descriptions of seed pods and fruits. In the case of some of these vines, the locations of fine specimens in Coronado could have been continued indefinitely. We regret that space did not permit us to include them all.

AMONG the most beautiful sights of any city, town or hamlet are its ornamental vines. Some are grown for their attractive foliage, others for the massed effect of brilliant and outstanding color tones; still others for pattern: the form, delicate or bold, of leaf and flower.

Throughout Coronado, one may see vines from all over the world. And because of its island form, the Crown City presents an opportunity for the gardener to familiarize himself with a wide variety in a short time. Anyone searching for a vine to suit a specific need will find a visit to Coronado worthwhile. And residents, perhaps, will appreciate their vines more with identification and background information.

Here then, from A to W, are the vines of Coronado.

Allamanda cathartica—Love Flower.

This is a wiry-stemmed vine from Brazil, with glossy-green, willow-like leaves; from July to mid-autumn it is covered with small, bright yellow, tubular flowers. This vine climbs high when given rich soil in a warm, protected spot. When growth ceases, in late spring, it should be kept on the dry side through cool weather.

Locations: 530 C; 840 Country Club Lane; 1726 San Luis Rey (over the wall, at corner of garage).

Allamanda cathartica var. *hendersoni* carries its glistening, leathery leaves in whorls. The very large, velvety, bell-shaped flowers, borne in terminal clusters, are clear yellow, tinged with brown without, with brown streaks in the throat of the bloom.

Location: 980 C (on roof at east side of building, behind magnolia tree). In all of San Diego County, this is the first time I have seen this trumpet vine blooming without glass-house protection, which speaks well for the climate of Coronado.

Beaumontia grandiflora—Easter Lily Vine, Herald's Trumpet.

A rampant evergreen vine from the Himalayas, with very large, smooth leaves; prominent veining gives a handsome, quilted effect. Clusters of 5-inch white flowers of trumpet shape appear in great profusion during most of the year when the plant is healthy. Hugh Evans reported 500 flowers on one plant at one time, and he had one specimen blooming continuously for 15 months at his nursery in Brentwood.

This vine needs space, and control by pruning. Since it flowers on new wood, blooms may be picked extensively. It flourishes in rich soil with good drainage, and full or part sun near the coast; it stands about the same amount of cold as bougainvillea. Attractive seed pods, like large cucumbers, are an extra attraction. One that I measured was $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the center.

Locations: 530 C; 609, 615 First; 1304 Fifth; 1112 Flora; 670 Alameda; 420 Glorietta Blvd.; 550, 830 Country Club Lane.

Ten Bougainvilleas

Bougainvillea—Paper Flowers

This Brazilian vine is one of the most colorful in the world. There are many species and varieties, also hybrids and sports, some so nearly alike that identification can be confusing. What appear to be flowers are really trios of gaudy-colored bracts surrounding the small yellow tubular flowers.

Above: Beaumontia used architecturally above an egg-crate trellis, Dr. J. P. Vernetti residence, 609 First. *Right*: Close-up shows white, trumpet-shaped blooms on the lush vine at 1304 Fifth, home of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Riedlinger.

Bougainvillea is a rampant grower, so it should be given ample space where its color will not over-ride others in the garden and where its thorns will not catch the unwary. Along the coast, plant it in the hottest spot available. Height of blooming season comes in July, but variations occur with soil and climate conditions. It is almost dormant in winter, which is the best time to cut back and control growth.

B. **'Barbara Karst'**—large, brilliant red bracts.

Locations: 415 Pomona; 860 Country Club Lane.

B. **'Betty Hendry'**—combination of red, yellow and purple bracts.

Location: 730 Cabrillo.

B. **'California Gold'**—rich golden bracts.

Locations: 830 C; 1030 A; 710 Cabrillo; 640 Alameda; 730 Pomona; 717 Tolita.

B. **'Convent'**—enormous purple bracts.

Locations: 630 Country Club Lane; 610 Balboa.

B. glabra var. *magnifica*—one of the strongest growers; masses of purple bracts throughout summer and fall.

Locations: 1402 Eighth; patio of Hotel del Coronado.

B. **'Orange King'**—bronzy-gold bracts.

Locations: 760 Cabrillo; 141 Carob; 900 Glorietta Blvd.

B. **'Scarlet O'Hara'**—(sometimes called 'San Diego Red') a blaze of color with its bright red bracts in pendulous sprays.

Locations: 708 A; 470 Country Club Lane.

B. spectabilis var. **'Crimson Lake'**—a straggling vine with bright crimson bracts; occasionally one may see pale pink or orchid bracts.

Locations: 824 B; 420 C; 670 Alameda; 414 Pomona; four old specimens in patio of Hotel del Coronado.

B. spectabilis var. *laterita*—an aristocrat, originated in this area; in season covered with handsome brick-red or terra-cotta bracts.

Location: 1516 Glorietta Blvd.

B. **'Texas Dawn'**—large clusters of bright rose-colored bracts.

Locations: 1427 Fifth; 141 Carob; 710 Cabrillo; 870 Country Club Lane.

Campsis radicans—Trumpet Creeper.

A rampant evergreen in any climate, its large, deep green, pinnate leaves resemble wisteria. A native of southeastern United States, it stands drought or heat, and clings by stem rootlets. In late summer, large clusters of gorgeous orange-scarlet tubular flowers appear. This vine is excellent for a quick cover or even a hedge.

Location: 417 Tenth (on garage).

Cissus capensis—Evergreen Grape.

A handsome evergreen vine from South Africa, hardy to 23°, that will take salt air. It is grown mainly for its orbicular or kidney-shaped leaves which are toothed, waxy on the upper surface and rusty-tomentose beneath. Climbing by branching tendrils, it is especially good for pergolas. Clusters of small blue grapes add to its decorative value. It is a fine substitute, in an ornamental way, for the true grape vine.

Locations: 748, 912 A; 625, 470 B; 1010 Flora; 839 Adella Ave.; 532, 1030 Glorietta Blvd.

Cissus rhombifolia—Diamond-leaf Grape.

A clean-looking rambling, clambering vine, native to South America, it is excellent for planter boxes, rockeries, low banks and walls. It has shiny, olive-green leaves, smaller than *C. capensis,* set close together in clusters of three leaflets along the twining stems. Dark blue berries in clusters are very attractive. It is tender, requires good soil, and shade or part shade.

Locations: 300 Seventh; 1057 Ocean Blvd.; 1827 Visalia Row; 923 Bay Circle.

Distictis riversi—Royal Trumpet Vine.

From tropical America and the West Indies, this is a hybrid of *D. lactiflora (cinerea)* with larger leaves and flowers. It is an open-growing vine with opposite pairs of deep green, bi- or tri-foliate leaflets, with the terminal leaflet transformed into a three-fingered tendril. Trumpet-shaped flowers of rich purple, with bright yellow tubes, bloom from spring through fall. An evergreen vine, restrained in growth, it is tender, takes part shade.

Locations: 956 H; 505 Tenth; 700 Alameda; 601 Cabrillo; 820 Balboa; 511 Country Club Lane.

Doxantha unguis-cati—Cat's Claw, Yellow Trumpet Vine.

A high and fast-growing vine in a warm location, good for desert regions; sometimes offered as *Bignonia tweediana* or *B. chamberlayni.* Leaves are borne in pairs, with a terminal, three-part claw which clings to any rough surface. The individual funnel-form flowers, about 2 inches across, appearing from March to May, are a clear canary-yellow. Narrow seed pods, up to a foot in length, follow. This

South American native is evergreen except in cold winters, but needs to be cut back to encourage low leafage to keep it from looking deciduous.

Location: 629 Adella Lane.

Fatshedera lizei

This botanical wonder is a cross between a shrub, *Fatsia japonica moseri* (Japan), and a vine, *Hedera helix hibernica* (Irish ivy). The lustrous, large evergreen leaves resemble the ivy in shape, but the loose, sprawling, fast-growing habit is mindful of the fatsia (Aralia), as are the pyramidal umbels of creamy, fluffy stamens, mostly in winter, and the small purple berries which follow.

Fatshedera sends out very heavy growth that needs support and control by heavy pruning. It looks best in shade; will recover from frost damage.

Locations: 1001 F; 956 H; 700 Cabrillo; 150 Carob; 321 Pomona; 860 Country Club Lane; 1620 Glorietta Blvd.

Ficus pumila—Creeping Fig.

An extra-strong, evergreen vine from China and Japan that clings tight to walls when young, and covers large areas. As it gets older, the branches stand away from the supporting wall to allow room for the fig-like fruits to form. The rounded, vari-colored leaves are larger on the fruiting branches. It likes a cool wall and will not grow in hot exposures. Use where control is not necessary.

Locations: 620 A; 448 B; 1000 G; 1101 Isabella; 1015 Ocean Blvd.; 1014 Flora.

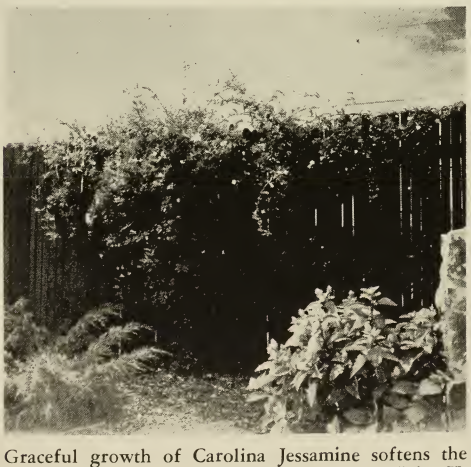
Ficus pumila var. ***minima***—a slender form with smaller leaves.

Location: 720 Coronado Ave.

Gelsemium sempervirens—Carolina Jessamine.

An evergreen, shrubby plant from the southern United States through Central America, with long, twining branches covered with slender, pointed, light-green, shining foliage. Its graceful swaying habit of growth is attractive if the new branches are encouraged by pruning. In early spring it is covered with numerous small trumpets of light yellow, slightly fragrant flowers. Pest-free and fairly frost-free, it does best in light shade.

Locations: 618 I; 1414 Tenth; 1612 Cajon Place; 990 Alameda.



Graceful growth of Carolina Jessamine softens the straight lines of a grape-stake fence at the John K. Kurtz residence, 990 Alameda Blvd.

Six Ivies

Hedera canariensis—Algerian Ivy.

A hardy, rampant evergreen vine that clings by aerial rootlets. Unusually large, leathery leaves of dark green are most attractive. It is often used as a ground cover; takes full sun.

Location: 909 Pomona. (Many examples as ground cover not listed).

Hedera canariensis variegata—green leaves variegated with interesting creamy-white patterns.

Locations: 901 Pomona; 660 Cabrillo; smothering two palms at 1111 G and 1519 Maria Place.

Hedera canariensis argenteo-variegata—Ghost Tree or Ghost Ivy.

A bushy form with variegated foliage. We believe that Lewis Walmsley, of Pacific Beach, was the first to root these variegated bushy types to produce a non-branching shrub, which was introduced to the trade by Jerry Hunter under the name "Ghost Tree."

Locations: 1050 Loma Ave. near SW corner of Star Park; 802 Adella Ave.

Hedera colchica dentato-variegata

Leathery, lustrous leaves, lightly lobed, with creamy-white margins.

Locations: 1027 Flora; 712 Tolita.

Hedera helix—English Ivy.

Dark leathery leaves, deeply lobed. Takes more cold than Algerian ivy.

Locations: 936 Pomona; 825 Margarita; 716 Tolita.

Hedera helix erecta

Attractive triangular, pointed leaves of dark green. From Japan.

Location: 1027 Flora.

Hibbertia volubilis—Guinea Gold Vine.

A spectacular twining evergreen vine from Australia with shiny, narrow leaves. The large, bright yellow flowers, which appear with summer warmth, are 2 inches across, and have five petals, like a single rose. Not a tall grower, though fast, this vine makes a fine espalier.

Locations: 576 I; 512 Pomona; 700 Miguel; 820 Margarita; 725 Guadalupe; 711 Tolita; 700 Country Club Lane.

Jasminum gracile magnificum—Pin-wheel Jasmine.

An upright, climbing Australian vine with bright, shiny-green, opposite leaves, and a profusion in winter of sweet-scented flowers with pin-wheel petals.

Location: 1613 Miguel.

Lonicera hildebrandiana—Giant or Burmese Honeysuckle.

A very vigorous, evergreen climber, native to Burma, with large, shining leaves and twining stems. It is resistant to salt winds. Fragrant, creamy-white flowers, with corollas 6 inches or more long, take on orange color in age.

Locations: 567, 577 B; 1617 Miguel; 1023 Flora; 904 Pomona; 720 Coronado; 1536 Glorietta Blvd.

Lonicera japonica var. ***halliana*** — Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.

An old-fashioned evergreen climber with bright green leaves and fragrant flowers which change from white to yellow. Prune heavily in winter.

Location: 917 Third.

The Vines of Coronado

Mandevilla suaveolens—Chilean Jasmine.

A pretty, deciduous, woody vine from Argentina, with narrow, heart-shaped leaves. The twining stems are covered with rough warts. The funnel-form flowers, 2 inches across and deliciously fragrant, appear in summer in pure white racemes of six to eight or more. Blooms are followed by narrow pods about a foot long.

Location: 1414 Tenth.

Muehlenbeckia complexa—Wire, Mattress, Maidenhair Vine.

A black, wiry-stemmed vine from New Zealand, with numerous interlacing stems, minute orbicular leaves, and very wee flowers, followed by a white fruit resembling a tiny cup with one black seed in the center. Excellent for beach areas. It becomes a straggling mass if not sheared.

Locations: 1216 Sixth; 1114 Eighth.

Oxera pulchella—Royal Climber.

An evergreen climber from New Caledonia, seldom seen here. It has leathery, dark green foliage, with large bunches of showy, bell-shaped, ivory-white flowers in late summer, sometimes through the winter, if in a favorable warm location.

Locations: 600 Alameda; 950 Country Club Lane.

Pandorea jasminoides var. *alba*—Bower Plant.

(Formerly *Bignonia jasminoides, Tecoma jasminoides*). A showy, twining climber from Australia, with compound leaves and compact sprays of pure white, bell-shaped flowers in summer and late fall. It needs sun and heavy, fertile soil, plus winter pruning, to maintain leafage.

Location: 610 Cabrillo.

Pandorea ricasoliana

(Formerly *Tecoma mackeni*). A South African vine without tendrils, with large pinnate leaves; it is deciduous in cold weather. Funnel-shaped flowers are pale pink with red stripes. They appear sparsely in loose panicles from July to August.

Location: 920 Cabrillo (on south fence).

Parthenocissus quinquefolia — Woodbine, Virginia Creeper.

A deciduous, lofty climber, native to the eastern United States, that clings to rough surfaces by tendrils with disk tips. Large ovate leaves are composed of five leaflets. Inconspicuous flowers become blue-black berries on red stems, quite ornamental after the autumn-colored leaves have fallen.

Location: 310 B.

Parthenocissus tricuspidata—Boston or Japanese Ivy.

A very attractive, tight-clinging vine from Japan and China. Its three-parted leaves turn rich crimson and scarlet before they fall in autumn.

Locations: 717, 711 A; 721 B; 400 Tenth; 1016 Isabella.

Passiflora alato-caerulea (*P. pfordti*) — Passion Flower.

This is a vigorous, hardy, fast-growing evergreen vine that climbs by tight-twisting tendrils. A fine hybrid of tropical American species, it has unusual, delicately-formed flowers appearing throughout the year. Up to 3½ inches across, they consist of 10 pinkish-lavender petals, five stamens and a deep purple-blue crown. Early missionaries in South America gave the vine its name because the floral parts seemed symbolic of the Crucifixion (see "Nature's Nook," p. 29).

Location: 901 Country Club Lane.

Phaedranthus buccinatorius—Blood Trumpet Vine.

(Formerly *Bignonia cherere, B. buccinatorius*). An outstandingly vigorous Mexican native that climbs with three-parted tendrils. Evergreen and fairly hardy, it is easily recognized by its gorgeous pendulous clusters of 4-inch trumpet-shaped flowers of blood-red with yellow throats. Prune before its blooming season, which is all through the warm part of the year.

Locations: 900 Glorietta Blvd.; 737 Margarita; 660, 750 Country Club Lane.

Phaseolus caracalla—Snail or Corkscrew Flower.

An evergreen twiner from the tropics that produces light-purple or yellowish fragrant flowers, whose keels are coiled like snail shells. It is a high grower that blooms during the warm months.

Location: 400 Second (on west wall).

Philodendron mandaianum

A hybrid between *P. hastatum* (Brazil) and *P. erubescens* (Colombia), this is a stout climber which roots at almost every joint. Leaves, one foot or more long, are bronzy-green, edged with red. It is seldom grown outdoors.

Location: 570 C.

Polygonum auberti—Silver Lace Vine, Chinese Fleece.

A deciduous, fast-growing twiner, from China and Tibet, covered with foamy, fragrant sprays of small, greenish-white flowers from June to September. Use only where litter is not a problem.

Location: 1216 Eighth (along alley).

Chimney-corner of raised planter provides shelter, room to climb, for *Philodendron mandaianum* at the Walter A. Vestal residence, 509 C Street.

Pyrostegia ignea—Flaming Trumpet Vine.

(Formerly *P. venusta, Bignonia venusta*). A woody evergreen vine from South America that climbs with three-parted tendrils. It has glossy, bright green leaves with spectacular, orange tubular flowers in crowded terminal panicles. Foliage is usually poor during the mid-winter blooming season.

Location: 1010 Olive.

Schefflera digitata

In most publications, this New Zealand and Hawaiian native is classed as a shrub, but it has all of the characteristics of a heavy, woody climber. It bears showy, deep green, digitately compound leaves, smaller than those of the upright *Brassaia actinophylla,* which is often shown and sold as *Schefflera actinophylla.* Inconspicuous greenish flowers are followed by vertical sprays of purplish-black berries.

Locations: 1110 Alameda; 960 Country Club Lane.

Solandra guttata—Cup-of-Gold, Copa de Oro, Chalice Vine.

A large-scale vine from Mexico, with thick, evergreen leaves. In spring and fall it produces a show of huge, solitary, creamy buds that unfold into large golden cups with five purple ridges and five golden stamens. The pulpy fruits resemble green apples. The plant will take salt spray; it needs space, and should be trained horizontally for maximum bloom.

Locations: 1304 Fifth; 275 Orange; 926, 930 Tenth; 820 Tolita; 1017 Olive; 130 Acacia Way; 650, 670 Glorietta Blvd.

Solanum seaforthianum—Tomatillo.

A light, graceful West Indian native with lacy leaves, slender stems, and long branchlets that need to be held in place. Evergreen, it blooms when quite small, on and on, except in cold weather, producing many drooping panicles of lavender-blue, star-shaped flowers. Clusters of small red fruits are carried along with blooms. It seeds freely, but is not a pest.

Location: 504 Glorietta Blvd.

Solanum wendlandi—Giant Potato Vine.

From Costa Rica, this is one of the showiest Solanums, except in cold weather, when it is completely bare. The leaves on the sharply hooked, fleshy stems vary in form. Large, pale lilac-blue flowers appear in loose clusters on pendulous branches. See this vine in late summer when it is in bloom.

Locations: 962 B; 411 Second (on fence); 709 Tenth; 651 Pomona; 848 Glorietta Blvd.

Stephanotis floribunda—Madagascar Jasmine.

A twiner with oval, thick, shiny, deep green leaves. In late summer, tubular, waxy-white flowers hang in clusters of six to eight, producing a penetrating fragrance. It wants a warm exposure, but high shade, and needs time to mature to the stage of full bloom. It is subject to mealy bug.

Locations: 1401 Eighth; 1627 Miguel; 720 Country Club Lane.

Tecoma capensis—Cape Honeysuckle.

This South African native becomes a very large evergreen vine or shrub, depending on the method of training. The dark green, pinnate foliage has seven to nine serrated leaflets. Showy clusters of orange-red funnel-form flowers bloom from October to May .

Locations: 869 B; 551 J; 721 Balboa; 1050 Coronado; 606 Pomona.

Tropical foliage of Schefflera covers wall at 1110 Alameda Blvd., home of the Ralph A. Warriners.

Tetrastigma voinierianum—Giant Evergreen Grape.

(*Vitis voinieriana*). A rampant high climber from Indo-China, with strong stems, coiled, wiry tendrils, and numerous, gigantic, four- or five-fingered leaves. Almost a foot in diameter, they are glossy-green above and pubescent below. Evergreen and quite hardy, this vine is grown for its luscious green foliage which produces a tropical atmosphere. It is generally found in the trade as Cissus.

Location: 437 B (over doorway of carport).

Trachelospermum jasminoides—Star Jasmine.

(Formerly *Rynchospermum jasminoides*). A twining or clambering, woody evergreen vine from China, with medium-sized, dark green, wavy leaves. Abundant white star-shaped flowers, from April through July, are famous for their fragrance. Star Jasmine is often grown as a ground cover.

Locations: 840 A; 1112 Flora; 747 Margarita.

Wisteria floribunda—Japanese Wisteria.

Wisteria sinensis—Chinese Wisteria.

Deciduous, twining vines with alternate, compound leaves, the Japanese with 15-19 leaflets, the Chinese with 7-13. Flowers come in March in long racemes of a foot and a half or more, usually violet to blue in color, but also white, pink and double violet in the Japanese variety. The Japanese wisteria is often sold as variety *longissima;* it may be trained in tree form. Both need full sun. Blooms are followed by large, attractive seed pods.

Locations: 345 B; 260 C; 923 J; 1515 Tenth; 1113 Adella Ave; 622 Glorietta Blvd. (tree form).

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BOOK TOURS

Conducted by Alice W. Heyneman

Flowering Trees of the World: For Tropics and Warm Climates. By Edwin A. Menninger. Hearthside Press, N.Y., 1962. 336 pages. $18.95.

The remarks on a book's dust wrapper are not always the best guide to its contents, but in this case they do very well. "The publication of this book is a major achievement in the field of horticulture . . . no such volume has ever before been published in any language."

Because it leads into brand new horticultural country it is an exciting book. Whether the reader is botanist, collector, or just an enthusiast about plants, he will certainly have a good time as he discovers how many more gorgeous blossoming trees there are than he ever knew of, even in song or story! (Mr. Menninger's standards of admission to his book are high: he dismisses Thevetia as "not pretty," the Oleander as just a shrub, and the Pomegranate because the fruit is more interesting than the blossoms.)

The production of such a book would have to run to the spectacular too, and it does. According to the press release, a thousand species are discussed, though Mr. Menninger himself uses the figure 500 several times, but logically explains in Chapter 7 that the ramification of species makes for an inexact total. There are 425 color plates, and these were produced by 100 ardent collaborators all over the tropical world; these picture-takers included not only tree men and botanists but enthusiastic amateurs up to and including a village priest. The world—even the tropical parts of it—is a large place, and the picture-takers ranged unbelievably widely. The results, often with amateur-type, 35 mm cameras, are mostly very good indeed.

The author says he spent 25 years just probing the forests of the tropics; it has been his life work. Flying over Mexico, Burma, Brazil and many other southern lands it was borne in upon him that at the very least 3000 trees have strikingly conspicuous flowers, and it can only have been an overwhelming—though congenial!—task to narrow down his choices. He says in his preface, called "The Prospect," that just trying to get acquainted with all these "glorious specimens" took incredible time; a new one noted each day, he says, could spread over ten years of getting down just the barest fundamentals. In all this, of course, he had the assistance of various horticulturists in the various regions: such men as botanical garden superintendents, foresters, and knowledgeable plantsmen. And then he had to cut down the totals under study to a manageable number. Nor could he hope to be completely encyclopedic, since he points out that in the matter of common names of trees or their flowers these are fine to know but are not always discoverable; if they are, he warns, "do not expect an uncommon tree to have a common name except in Zulu or Hindustani!" This is surely a somewhat endearing shortcoming, if that.

Far more essential to the definitive quality of the book are its organization and—given its vast scope—the amount of detailed information that is there. Under each species, chapter by alphabetical chapter, come the families of the flowering trees. Here are included not only the scientific names, but who did the naming. The minimum survival temperature of the subject is given where it is known; so is its habitat, and as much about its culture and behavior and appearance—all through the year—as possible. Along with all this go the colorful plates, six or seven to a page, to that 425 total, and there are also 40 line drawings.

This constitutes the main, but not the entire, body of the book. Following a Foreword by B. Y. Morrison, editor of *The American Horticultural Magazine,* and the preface by the author, there are seven short chapters which serve to define and discuss the scope of the book. So we have "Some Definitions;" "The Objective" — an enquiry into more extended usefulness

in temperate climates of tropical flowering trees (and a highly interesting and challenging chapter this one is!); "The Method," (research and identification of tropical plants which may act and appear to be quite different subjects under differing conditions); "Getting The Seeds;" "The Personal Touch" (views, preferences and convictions of botanical explorers—including all about plants that must on no account be introduced, and why). Chapter 6 discusses trees that should, but don't, flower in "alien lands," and Chapter 7 introduces the parade of flowering species to come.

The descriptions, family by family, with plates and line drawings, follow. Most of it breaks new ground in the horticulture of tropical flowering trees: here are color and blossom size and general lushness never encountered before. This—a whole 264 pages worth—is the heart and point of the book.

The last pages deal not only with credits, bibliography and a copious index, but with a detailed dissertation by the conscientious author on "The Flowering Trees That Were Left Out of the Book" (and why). Here also are cross indexes by special features, another by colors, and one by countries: "Here are ten outstandingly beautiful flowering trees to look for in each of 19 localities in the tropics. Ask for them when you travel, but read their descriptions first."

There is little in so really splendid a book at which to cavil. With so many color photographs it is only natural that they should not be entirely uniform in excellence; a few are weak and I suspect misleading in color; perhaps this is due to reproduction processes for the book. The plates are easily picked up when reading the corresponding text; the reverse, however, is not the case, and one must resort to the general index to locate the text while looking at the plate. These are minor matters; the main thing is that *Flowering Trees Of The World* is a beautiful and comprehensive work, and the 25 years that went into its making were surely well and wisely spent.

The author is the brother of the two Drs. Menninger of the famous Topeka Clinic, which was established by the father of the three. The dedication of the book is to the latter, who was also a well-known naturalist, and it is in the form of a little poem: Karel Capek's "The Gardener's Prayer," which was a favorite of the father's. I quote the first verse here, since it is

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So that it can sink in.

Alice W. Heyneman

Herbs, How to Grow and Use Them. By Louise Evans Doole. Sterling Publishing Co., N. Y., 1962. 128 pages. $2.50.

The herb garden, among the oldest known to man, appears in written records as old as 3000 years. Many books are now being published on this subject, and while little can be said that is new, each writer has a different approach, thus a new outlook.

This author uses a friendly, chatty style. She is one of the editors of *Nebraska Farmer,* and an experienced grower and user of herbs. Clever drawings throughout the book add interest. Botanical as well as common names are given, also the where, when, what, and how to grow, with suggestions of items to be made from herbs. Hints are given on propagation, whether from seed, root or division of plant.

The making of pomander balls is described—an ancient art, again in favor. Even the kitten has not been neglected—a note on Catnip calls it Kitten's Delight.

This is a book to read from cover to cover, or to pick up and read a bit here and there. It is filled with useful information, with history and legends of many herbs, presented in an interesting manner. One gets the impression that the author would be a very nice person to know, something not to be said of some books today.

Reviewed by Florence A. Pierce

Flower Arranging by Number. By Peggy Boehm and Shizu Matsuda. Sterling Publishing Co., N. Y., 1961. $2.50.

With this book, the "paint by number" vogue reaches flower arranging. Each of the 75 drawings is numbered to show the order of placement and the position of each flower, the kind of container to use, and how long to cut the stems.

Though artists among arrangers may sniff at the concept, the book presents sound basic principles, and may well serve to extend interest in arranging to those unable to find first-hand instruction.

MYOPORUM?

Ask for Carson's

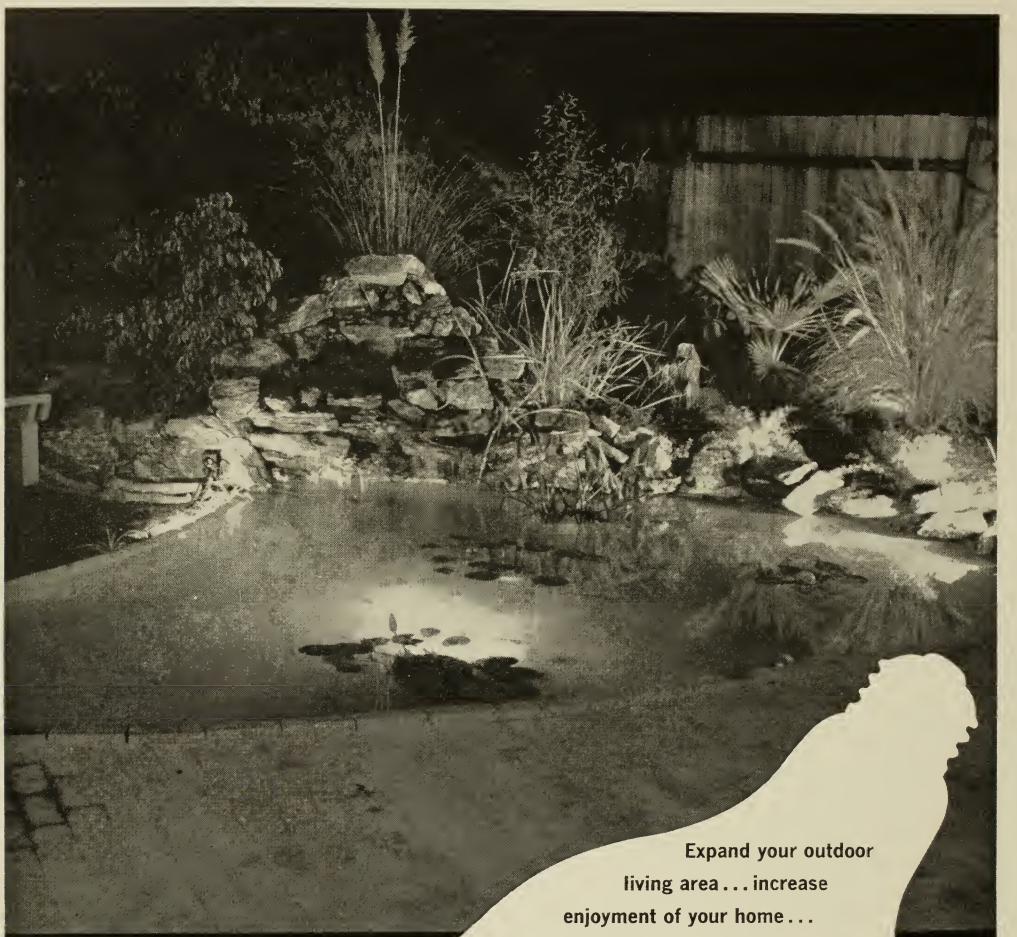
MYOPORUM has been around for quite a while. It is an excellent utility plant, rugged, resistant, reliable, if not precisely thrilling. And there are certainly times when we have more than enough of the thrilling, when what we want is something solid and dutiful and dependable in the way of friends and neighbors and ornamental plants. At such times we tend to turn with a sigh of relief to just such plants as the solid standby, *Myoporum laetum.*

However, there are *Myoporum laetum* and *Myoporum laetum.* For the truth is, there are several varieties within the species. And the best of the lot, at least so far as I know, is Carson's. This fine variety is much denser in growth habit than the species. It has darker foliage. And it retains the foliage down to the level of the ground. Also, the leaves are broader and larger and not as wavy as the leaves of the basic species. Furthermore, it grows considerably faster: in one year, a known and closely observed specimen grew ten feet, and this, mark you, while a large family of gophers worked diligently to undermine it!

Many fast-growing things turn out to be flashes in the pan. But not so with *M. laetum* var. *carsoni.* A mature plant of this variety is indeed a thing worthy to behold. We all know the picturesque character produced by adversity, by the strength and determination to live in the face of the harshest circumstances. This we respect. This we admire. And this we find in Carson's Myoporum. For it stands staunchly to the wind and the salt unflinchingly, until in maturity it acquires a massive trunk gnarled and thick as an old olive tree from the Garden of Gethsemane.

This Myoporum was first propagated commercially by a Mr. Carson, who had a small nursery on Evergreen Street in Encinitas during the early 1950s. He was a tall slender man who put his touch upon the plant life of our region for a few brief years and then moved on. Even his first name is lost to us, but he left us his Myoporum. And if, as we have said, it is perhaps not precisely thrilling, at least it is green and good and strong.

Donald Betts



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A Calendar of Care

• GARDEN CHORES

APRIL and May are the months to set out container-grown plants for a good season of growth before the arrival of late summer heat and drying winds, followed by the cooling of next fall and winter. This is particularly true in heavy clay or adobe soils when growing our common subtropicals such as Hibiscus, Bougainvillea, Gardenias, Citrus and Avocados. Hunger signs among these plants, as well as the more unusual plants of this class, during this period are caused by a combination of new growth formation and a still-low soil temperature.

• Plants pruned now will reclothe much faster and without the danger of cold damage to the new growth often encouraged by pruning broad-leafed evergreens too early.

• Early May application of a clean-up insecticide will help check insect build-up, which accelerates with warming soil and air temperatures.

• Watch for the development of rust, mildew and lawn fungus during the overcast weather of May.

• Many very effective insecticides, miticides, and fungicides for specific or combination sprays are available in nurseries and garden departments. If you are in question concerning insect or diseases problems, take representative samples to your nurseryman or County Agriculture Department Office. Spray control is usually more effective if surrounding soil surface is treated at the time of application to the plant.

• For extended garden performance of your winter and spring annuals, keep spent foliage and blooms picked. May is not too late for planting Zinnia, Aster, Marigold, Portulaca; also the many summer vegetables: Tomato, Eggplant, Squash, Cucumber, and Endive, to mention a few. A much wider selection of plant and seed varieties is available, but selection must be made according to your climate: Coastal, Intermediate Valley, Interior Valley, Mountain or Desert.

• The application of mulches in planting areas at this time cannot be stressed too greatly to conserve the many blessings of our rains this past winter.

• Fertilization should be regular and follow a schedule. New growth can readily deplete the soil of needed nutrients. Regular feeding each month, rather than several heavy feedings through the year, is the present recommendation of fertilizer companies, with the exception of those materials which are slow-acting.

Don't become discouraged if general garden information seems too broad in scope. There are many local sources available from which to seek advice as to individual problems.

James Cauffield

• DAHLIAS

DAHLIAS may be planted now, and in this favorable climate, from now until late June. Good flowers may be grown in average soil, with average gardening care. The better the soil and the better the care, the more rewarding will be the blooms.

First, start with a prepared bed or planting spot: Turn the soil over to a depth of 12 to 18 inches and work in humus such as steer fertilizer, peat moss, or compost. Allow about an 18 inch square, or more for the largest varieties, for each plant. Avoid planting in spots too close to bushes or trees and in spots that can't be kept clear of grass or other competitive vegetation.

Plant only good tubers obtained from your nursery, from a dahlia specialist, or perhaps from an experienced dahlia-growing friend. Bargain-counter roots are not worth the trouble; there's too much chance of wasting time and effort on roots that won't grow or that will be inferior. Expect less than good results if any except named varieties are planted.

What shall you plant? Bedding types for a solid display of color or a border, pompons, or miniatures and small varieties for cutting? Or, in keeping with the newest floral decoration technique of displaying only one flower in a vase, perhaps you will want to grow the medium size or larger?

Your nursery will have the dwarf bedding type in plants, and the others in tubers. Dahlia specialists can supply plants of the larger varieties, as well as roots.

Whether for the small or large varieties, satisfy yourself that the roots are good. Insist on seeing a sprout or a good "eye" on each root.

Except for the small varieties, place a stake 4 to 5 feet high in the spot where you want each plant. Plant the root lying on its side, with the sprout or eye looking up, about 2 inches from the stake. Plant 8 inches deep in loose soil and 6 inches in the heavier. Water well and keep the soil damp—not wet—until the sprout emerges. Thereafter, water when the soil is dry—about every five to seven days.

As the little sprout becomes a plant, give it average gardening care: Water regularly, feed about once a month (bulb food is okay), and spray with malathion about every week to 10 days. Occasional cultivation until the plant shows color will help it thrive.

When the plant has four sets of leaves, pinch out the top, leaving three sets. Canes will appear from the leaf nodes, and 45 to 70 days after topping, the plant will be blooming. The smaller the variety, the sooner the plant will bloom.

For those who want to give their

dahlias a little more care than average, here are some suggestions:

1. Mix a handful of bonemeal in the soil when planting each root.

2. Guard against root rot by sprinkling terrachlor or something similar, mixed with captan, in the soil with the bone meal.

3. If you are bothered by nematodes or are afraid of getting them, add a handful of granulated sugar to the soil mixture in the hole. This is an old home remedy against nematodes, endorsed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture last year after extensive research.

4. In addition to regular feeding of the dahlias with 4-10-10 fertilizer, give the plants a little nudge each week or so by using fish emulsion as an oil "spreader" with your insecticides. Use the same proportion as you would with spraying oil.

The more care, the more the plant will respond.

Larry Sisk
SD County Dahlia Society

• FUCHSIAS

AFTER years of sub-normal rainfall, even critical drought, in some areas of Southern California, this winter's good rains and lingering spring showers have wrought green miracles everywhere we look. And now when new vitality seems to be pulsing from every living thing, and almost any plant propagation appears interesting and natural, one of the easiest and most rewarding is the fuchsia.

They can be propagated by cuttings, seeds, hybridizing, even budding or grafting. But only the first method is recommended for the average gardener, for while almost any amateur will find propagation by cuttings easy, the other ways involve so many factors of accuracy, records, generations of testing, etc. as to be suitable only for hybridizers, nurserymen, or professional gardeners.

Hardwood cuttings of old growth may be made, but their starting is too slow or doubtful to be recommended. The best cuttings are those taken from new growth, or softwood, of healthy, sturdy, well-established plants. These green tip cuttings, 3 or 4 inches long, should be stripped of their lower leaves and pressed down firmly into the starting mixture far enough to cover at least two nodes, from which the new roots will spring.

Roland Hoyt* Recommends

Kafir Plum

THE Kafir plum (*Harpephyllum caffrum*) rates good marks as a shade tree for a small garden. Evergreen and fast-growing to 30-35 feet with a 20-25 foot spread, it is coming into considerable use as a street tree.†

Leaves are not only leathery and glossy, but also colorful, unfolding bright red before turning dark green. Often a foot in length, they consist of 13-15 narrow leaflets about 2½ inches long, gathered together to give the tree a tufted appearance. The sturdy trunk is rough-barked in brown and the branches are heavy, conspicuously scar-marked where the leaves fall. If allowed, these gracefully drooping branches will cover off to the ground in a most attractive manner when used in the open landscape and fed generously.

The small white or greenish flowers of summer are unimportant, but are followed by tart, edible, dark red fruits resembling large olives in both shape and size. These clustered baubles of fruit appear at the time and in the spirit of Christmas. Though attractive, the fruit constitutes the only major drawback of the tree, since it can be a nuisance underfoot. An open cover such as ivy will accept this litter.

Since the tree is dioecious (male and female appearing separately), it can be most obliging in service to humans if one is selective. The female tree may be used for pulchritude and the beauty of its great-clustered, deep-colored fruits. The male, in the ever-enduring capacity of work-horse and stubborn defender of practicality, will better fit spots where the staining fruits cannot be accepted—patios and along streets. It is reported as taking easily from cuttings, so there is little excuse for not having the proper sex for the right place.

The Kafir plum is well suited to the mild coastal belt of San Diego County. It is drought resistant, wind hardy, hard-wooded, and adapted to average soil. It goes into old age very gracefully, developing a well composed, p a i n t a b l e and picturesque quality.

*Member ASLA, author of *Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions.*

†Scheduled for at least 30 streets in San Diego. For examples in various stages of age and growth, see Armstrong Street, S.D. 11; Beaver Lake Drive, S.D. 19; Orcutt Avenue, S. D. 20; Rockhurst Drive, S.D. 20; Soledad Road and Soledad Mountain Road, La Jolla.

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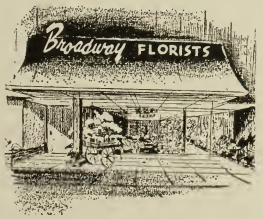

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Many commercial growers prefer a simple, sharp sand starting mixture (coarse Monterey No. 3 if electric underheat is used; coarser No. 4 if no heat is available), partly because the cuttings lift easily and cleanly for transplanting. The casual gardener, who may forget when his starting flats need attention, should perhaps use a little vermiculite, pumice, peat, or even leaf mold mixed with the sand to hold moisture and growth longer. Some believe dipping the cuttings in a hormone makes them start quicker and better. When the cutting flat is put in a protected place with the warmth of filtered sunlight, plants should be ready to transplant in three or four weeks, if kept properly moist.

The planting mix for setting out the rooted cuttings may be bought already prepared if desired, but it is much better to have the fun and experience of making one's own mixes for different effects and purposes. Being good feeders, fuchsias are not too fussy about their growing medium, but they thrive best in a soil rich in humus, and slightly acid, with the even supply of moisture and warmth which most closely approaches the rainforests of their origin.

A basic mixture of one-third each of rich leaf mold, sandy loam, and well rotted, weed-free cow manure is hard to beat. Liquid organic fertilizers with a fish emulsion base are best for feeding, at intervals of two to four weeks from April to September. Peat moss is often used in the planting mix, but unless kept continually moist, it is not to be recommended.

Regular and thorough watering is essential for fuchsias, especially in this area, where minerals in both earth and water are a problem, and the cool nights with damp air lull us into thinking our plants have enough moisture when they have not.

Another thing to remember, as spring garden growth develops, is to pinch back, shape, and guide each plant into the type it should be. The American Fuchsia Society has divided fuchsias into some 11 groups based on habits of growth and adaptability for training into different shapes and types. Most gardeners will be concerned with only the bush, standard, low, espaliered, trailing and basket types, but the plants should be properly chosen and trained from the start for best results.

A good nurseryman specializing in fuchsias can advise which name varieties are best adapted to fill the particular landscaping need you may describe. And there are many rewarding reasons for adding the light, fairy-like charm of some of the startling new varieties of fuchsias to any garden.

Morrison W. Doty
SD Fuchsia Society

• BEGONIAS

BUSY describes this time of year for the shade gardener because of all the plants waking up and clamoring for attention.

In the begonia world the tall canes that have looked like so many upright fishing poles with remains of the bottom-dredging on them are beginning to assume a different appearance. Little green shoots are starting to appear on the canes and asparagus-like growths are pushing through the soil. This indicates that it is time to trim off the dead ends of the branches and to cut back those that have gotten too tall or which spoil the shape you want the plant to assume. Be careful not to get carried away with the clippers, however, since no more than one-third of the plant should be cut away at any one time. If it is necessary to trim more than this, wait a few weeks to allow the plant to recover from the shock before you do more cutting.

If your begonias are in containers, examine the soil at this time; if it has broken down, or the roots have outgrown their space, re-pot in new mix in a larger clean pot. This activity applies, in general, to all of the fibrous rooted classes, as well as to the tall canes.

For the rhizomatous types, do not be alarmed if you have several stalks of bloom and no leaves. This is not unusual; leave them alone until the blooms fade and new leaves start to appear. When this evidence of new growth is present, it is time to re-pot the plants if they are overgrown. If the older end of the rhizome shows any sign of rot, cut back to healthy, succulent tissue, dust the cut end with a sealing agent, and re-pot.

The tuberous rooted begonias should be well sprouted by this time and all potted up in large pots, so keep them growing with proper applications of plant food.

Of course, the spray program for insect and disease control must be maintained and the slugs and snails should be eliminated by spray, bait, or hand picking.

The pots that have been emptied should be cleaned for future use. The salts crusted on them can be removed

by soaking them in water to which liquid bleach has been added, and then scrubbing with a stiff brush.

This is the time of year, also, to arrange your plants for an attractive display in your garden. All of the dead leaves and debris should be removed from the beds and disposed of.

If you cannot bear to throw away all those healthy looking branches, twigs, and shoots that you have removed, try rooting them in a flat or pot of moist coarse sand, Sponge rok, or a combination of the two. Keeping new plants coming from cuttings is a type of insurance against the loss of a plant. It is also a good way to enlarge supply, and to share your interest with others.

Check your favorite nurseries for new varieties, and do not overlook the possibilities of the colorful rexes. They *are* a bit more difficult to maintain than some of the other types, but not impossible to grow, as some of the gardens in this area will prove.

This is the season when flower shows are being staged, so consider selecting a few of your nicer plants for special attention, and entering them in the proper classes that are set up for this purpose. You may be pleasantly surprised, and you'll certainly gain a bit of knowledge.

Margaret M. Lee

• CAMELLIAS

IN THIS supermarket age, with its trend toward instant coffee, the three-minute car wash, and flowering plants which may be slipped from a can into a garden spot in five minutes, the camellia is something of a paradox.

Container-grown camellias in bloom are available in season in every nursery, to be sure. Selection of such plants is highly recommended, yet about half of the camellia buffs prefer to develop their own plants. This is the hard way. The reasoning back of this vogue is the theme of this article.

In substance, the camellia is the darling of the the do-it-yourself green thumber. Furthermore, enthusiasts in this category make some unique contributions to the floral world. They are the backbone of camellia shows with their great impact on the flower's popularity. They are also responsible for about two-thirds of the top-flight new introductions of the past 20 years.

At the onset of interest in camellias, grafting plants is not in the picture. This phase generally follows dabbling

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with seedlings. Call it the creative instinct or what you will, yet the fact remains that when seed pods pop open the urge to plant a few and try to hit the jackpot with a super-duper new variety is almost irresistible.

Several of the handful of enthusiasts who founded the San Diego Camellia Society in 1946 did just this. To name just a couple, E. R. "Doc" Miller and Harvey Short have distinguished records. Miller's Drama Girl is a universal favorite and his Prelude is almost as popular. Short, then a citrus grower in Ramona, now curator of camellias at the famed Huntington Gardens, has to his credit the creation of more prize-winning varieties than any other individual. Masterpiece, Guest of Honor, Ice Palace, Margaret Short, and Ballet Dancer are just a few of his many introductions.

Returning to the seedlings or the lure of the Lorelei: the odds against one being worthy of introduction exceed 1000 to one, yet there's a silver lining to the quest. When critical examination of the flowering seedling ends in a thumbs down vote, it's "off with its head" and "quick, Watson, a scion." No need to waste the root system nurtured for about five years. Not when a scion (a twig with a growth bud and about two leaves) may be grafted on to the root stock to convert a dud into a $10 plant of a choice variety in one or two seasons.

Most camellia buffs exchange scions freely. Then, too, there's a flourishing market in scions of rare varieties. These bring about one-tenth the price of a year-old grafted plant.

Few camellia growers can resist the excitement of competing in the various Southern California camellia shows. Even though satisfying camellias are readily grown in Southern California, a show winner must have something a little extra. Few of this kind grow like Topsy. They must be pampered.

The campaign for show honors begins almost a year ahead or about in March and April in San Diego, when plants are encouraged to make maximum growth. The average plant will put out two or three spurts of growth a year, but the spring flush is the most important. Such wood has maximum time to mature and store up food reserves for winter bloom.

Getting the plant off to a good start calls for timely fertilizing and regular watering. A supply of balanced nutrients should be available to the plant as soon as flowering ends, in the case of japonicas and reticulatas, to give a push to that first flush of growth.

Organic fertilizers are fast-acting and may be used about the time growth buds start to unfurl, perhaps a week earlier, but inorganic material, like cottonseed meal, should be applied to the soil several weeks before growth starts to allow for breakdown and conversion into available nutrients. In either case, follow the label carefully.

When plants are grown under trees it is advisable to check to see that they receive sufficient sunlight. Thin overhead foliage, if necessary, to allow a pattern of about one-third to one-half sunlight.

The next major step comes in the fall when plants are heavily disbudded to concentrate food reserves in a few blooms. This produces extra large, show-quality blooms.

Meanwhile it is a good idea to join a camellia society. Here you find good fellowship and a wealth of cultural information from successful growers in every neighborhood. The San Diego group meets the second Friday of the month, November through May, usually in the Floral Building, Balboa Park. Other camellia societies meet in Santa Ana, Glendale, Los Angeles, San Marino, Temple City, Pomona, Bakersfield, and Fresno.

Clive N. Pillsbury
Pres., SD Camellia Society

• ORCHIDS

COMPLETE your repotting of cymbidiums as soon as possible since root growth is active right after flowering. If potting is done too late, these new roots are disturbed and the growth cycle is upset. This may mean that you will have no spikes next year.

Switch now to a fertilizer with a high nitrogen content. This type of high nitrogen food should be used throughout the growth cycle. Give the plants plenty of water and light so they will put up good green growth. The better the growth the better your chances for flowers. If you have a stubborn plant that does not want to bloom, put it in full sun or at least give it a lot more light.

Spring is the best time for plant pests and that means that a regular spray program should be set up. I know you have heard it before but I would like to warn you again—many of the spray materials so easily purchased are extremely poisonous to humans. Please read the label on the bottle thoroughly and follow the directions the manufacturer gives you.

Betty Newkirk
SD County Orchid Society

• ROSES

IT IS hoped that you saw the pruning demonstration early in the year at the Balboa Park rose garden. The Rose Society members did an excellent job. If you followed their directions, your bushes are taking on a lovely vase shape with loads of flowers. Keep the faded roses removed on old plants by cutting long stems. Leave three or four leaves, whichever is to the outside of the bush. On newly planted bushes, to develop a good framework of stems and branches the first year, cut the flowers below the leaf under the flower.

Keep an eye out for aphids; they dote on tender, new foliage. Use a good dual purpose spray, which will take care of insects, rust and mildew. A good rule is to spray every seven to ten days. It is far simpler to prevent infestations than to cure them.

If you haven't applied a mulch to your rose garden, do so before the weather gets hot. Good mulching materials are manure, beanstraw, ground fir bark and pea lava rock. Your monthly feedings of rose food will wash into the soil through any of these materials. Mulches keep the soil cool and smother weeds, and the organic materials break down into your top soil.

Bare root season is past for this year. If you were unable to plant bare root roses, you can purchase this year's stock in cans. They will cost a wee bit more, but will do very well. This year's stock is easily recognized: the bud union will be small with all of the growth on one side and there will be no scars where old canes have been removed.

April is Rose Show time again! The show will be the last weekend of the month, April 28th and 29th. This will be the place to see new roses as well as old favorites. There will be an identification board at the show, and hosts and hostesses to answer your questions.

Possibly you are not aware that you, you and YOU are invited to exhibit your choice blooms at the show. Here are a couple of hints to help you win a ribbon or two.

1. Hybrid tea roses must be shown

disbudded, but the judges must not see any evidence of the disbudding. Invisible disbudding is accomplished by flicking those side-buds out as soon as you see them; a toothpick is a handy tool for this job.

2. If possible, cut your roses the evening before the show and put them in a bucket of cool water; carry your bucket with you as you cut the blooms.

3. A very good idea is to clean the foliage of dust and spray residue while the rose is still on the bush.

4. On the morning of the show make loose cones of butcher paper, leaving an open hole in the bottom. Place each bloom in its own cone in a bucket of fresh water and take bucket and all to the show. This procedure is well worth the effort, since it gets your roses to the show in the best possible condition. Good luck!

Nettie B. Trott
SD Rose Society

50 YEARS AGO in CALIFORNIA GARDEN

April, 1912—Sooner or later there will be in this locality a collection of growing things that will outdo any other anywhere, just because of the wonderful climatic conditions, but the spirit of the people today in essence is, "To any old place with trees and flowers and beauty; let's have skyscrapers." This is only a stage in growth; the bread and butter, knees and elbows; the ugly stage so to speak, and no amount of precept and example seems able to avail against it.

April, 1912—The storm . . . blew down many trees and, praise be, many sign boards, also. Alas, the sign boards have been put back, but the majority of the trees are now stovewood.

Max Watson, April, 1912 — It seems rather strange that Southern California has so few native trees when it takes only the slightest assistance from man to transform it into a forest of a thousand different trees. Everything is perfect and waiting to bloom forth into the greatest garden on earth with only the touch of man.

F. W. Popeno, May, 1912—Avocados: The amount of vegetable oil, sometimes as great as 18 or 20 per cent, which is contained in the fruit, places the avocado in the same class with such food as beefsteak or beans. And not only is the food value present, but it is present in a much more attractive and appetizing form than can be found in any other product.

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Go Wild... With Vines

By Alice Mary Greer

CHAUNCY Jerabek would have you cultivate introduced vines (See page 13). All well and good, for they are respectable "critters" with high ratings. But I make a plea that you cultivate two vines that are indigenous to Coronado and environs, that nature planted there before white men set foot on the so-called island. These are Wild Cucumber or Chilicothe (*Eschinocystis fabacea*) and Clematis or Western Virgin's Bower (*Clematis ligusticifolia*).

As children, my contemporaries and I played "house" under bowers of these vines that clambered at will over 25-foot-high lemonade-berry (*Rhus integrifolia*) and sumac bushes (*Rhus laurina*). This wild growth fairly covered every empty lot in Coronado. The same condition prevailed in San Diego.

You may go a long way without finding a more decorative, graceful vine than the Wild Cucumber. It drapes any unsightly situation or object with its fresh-green, delicate, rather ivy-like foliage and numerous tendrils. Myriads of cream-white flowers, half an inch across, five to twenty in each loose raceme, fairly twinkle on the delicate stems. (That is, the staminate flowers do. The tiny, solitary pistillate flowers are tucked away in the same axils from which the racemes of the staminate flowers arise.)

The charm of the plant lies in its fruit, a conspicuous, prickly ball, 4 to 6 inches long, a fresh, pale green color. When mature it opens at the top, splits into several longitudinal segments, which gradually roll downward like the petals of a beautiful white lily, showing a pure white, polished surface and exposing the four cells in the center, separated by lace-like walls. Here nestle large, handsome, dark seeds, resembling in shape and size ripe olives. They are beautifully mottled and colored.

We are told that the Spanish children in early days used the seeds as marbles. We children used them as jackstones. But, best of all, we pierced them with a darning needle when green, dried them to the color and hardness of mahogany, rubbed them with a little olive oil and then strung them. They were simply stunning, as handsome as any hand-carved wooden beads. Many homes in Coronado and San Diego proudly hung portieres made of strings of Wild Cucumber.

But Wild Cucumber has even greater interests than these to offer. For good reason it is sometimes called "man-in-the-ground" or "big-root." The delicate plant springs from a root as large as a man's body. It is buried very deep in the earth and persists for many years. I know some roots that have been in one location for 40 years. Often erosion on the sea cliffs has loosened the large, melon-shaped roots and we see them rolling about in the breakers. Excavators in Coronado have dug them by the hundreds from great depths where they have probably lain for many years, each year sending forth new shoots. They thrive with very little care.

NOW, if Wild Cucumber has not taken all of your available garden space, you should not overlook planting another equally valuable native, Clematis or Western Virgin's Bower (*Clematis ligusticifolia*). It is a favorite perennial, woody below, which looks down from the branches of some tree. Or it loves to clamber over rocks.

Drawing by Dorothy M. Landon
Wild Cucumber or Chilicothe

The flowers, an inch or two across, vary in tint from a pure-white to a pale-yellow, thus forming a striking contrast to the dark-green foliage of the vine. The leaves, stems and flowers are all velvet-textured.

Blossom time is lovely, but not as arresting as is seed time, the crowning glory of the clematis world. Then its seeds, achenes, send forth plumes an inch long, forming heads two inches across. These twisted, silvery balls are very like the heads of little, silky, white poodles, even including a small black eye. It is in seed time that flower arrangers fairly drool over Clematis.

In caring for these two natives follow nature's practice. Don't pamper; keep on the dry side; provide good drainage as the natural sand condition of Coronado indicates; do not give too rich food.

At the San Diego Rose Society 1962 Rose Show, a Rose Queen will be chosen from candidates sponsored by San Diego nurseries. Coronation will take place Saturday night, April 28. Plenty of roses, too.

NATURE'S NOOK

. . . Sidelights
on the world of plants

Passion Vines

By Donald Betts

THE Passion vine, or Passion-Flower vine, has a special charm for us because of its peculiar flowers, which were fancied by the early Spanish travelers in South America as emblems of the crucifixion.

The ten outer parts of the flower were said to represent the ten apostles who witnessed the crucifixion, while the showy crown inside the flower stood for the crown of thorns. The five stamens are the five wounds of Christ. The three styles represent the three nails driven into His body. The long coiling tendrils growing out of the axils of the leaves suggest the scourges in the hands of our Lord's persecutors, while the hands themselves are well represented by the curiously digitate leaves of this remarkable vine. Is it any wonder then that the devout Spanish padres, when they first laid eyes on these magnificent blossoms hanging in rich festoons from the forest trees, were deeply moved at the sight of them? Even today, though few of us are spiritually capable of such ecstasy, we find these blossoms singularly enchanting.

There are, however, many species of Passion-Flower other than those which so moved the Spanish padres. A few come from Malaya, from China, and from Australia. A dozen or so are even native to the United States, the well-known Maypop of the Southern states being *Passiflora incarnata*. But the rest of the genus, including the spectacular ones of the Spaniards, are pretty much tropical plants, hailing mostly from Central and South America.

Of the fruiting types, whose flowers are not quite so remarkable, *Passiflora quadrangularia*, the Giant Granadilla, is well-known and much cultivated throughout the West Indies. This is a sturdy, fast-growing climber producing yellow fruits up to eight inches long. These fruits are often boiled in the green state and eaten as a vegetable, or are kept intact until ripe and then used to flavor cooling drinks.

The only fruiting species successfully cultivated outdoors in California is *Passiflora edulis*. Its fruit is about the size of a breakfast egg, much smaller than the Granadilla, and dull purple when ripe. It is somewhat acid, but of a very pleasing flavor, and where it is cultivated commercially, as in Australia, it is extensively used for jam, and for flavoring drinks, candies, cakes and icings. The pulp of the fruit is also eaten directly, although it tastes better if a little sugar is added. And if you beat it up in a glass of ice-water, and add a pinch of bicarbonate of soda, you will find it a most refreshing drink on a hot summer afternoon.

Thus this noble vine serves us well in two ways. It lifts our spirits with its beautiful flowers, and refreshes our bodies with its flavorsome fruit.

Listed below for reference are additional Passion vines suitable for use in Southern California:

Passiflora alato-caerulea. Most widely used. White flowers shaded with pink and lavender.

P. caerulea. Flowers greenish-white.

P. jamesoni. Flowers rose and coral. Fast growing, good bank cover.

P. manicata. Flowers vivid scarlet with a blue crown, the most spectacular of the group. Hardy to 25°.

P. mollissima. Flowers rose-pink. Hardy to 25°.

P. racemosa. Flowers rosy crimson to deep scarlet. Hardy to 25°.

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Potpourri

. . . people, places, products in the news

• Children's Fair

Childrens Hospital will hold its 9th Annual Children's Fair on Saturday, May 19, from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Town and Country Hotel in Mission Valley. All proceeds go to Childrens Hospital.

For gardeners, the Green Thumb booth is a major attraction. The La Playa Unit of the Women's Auxiliary of Childrens Hospital, booth sponsors, will again offer plants, cut flowers, and garden accessories.

Anyone wishing to donate plants to the booth may leave them on the porch of the Floral Building in Balboa Park between May 15 and noon, May 17, or deliver them to the fairgrounds on May 18. Contact Mrs. Kemper Nelson (AC 3-6202) for further information.

• CAN Plants for Arbor Day

The San Diego Chapter, California Association of Nurserymen, planted an *Acacia pendula* and two *Ginkgo biloba* in Balboa Park in honor of Arbor Day, March 7. President Frank Antonicelli dedicated the acacia to Miss Kate O. Sessions, pioneer San Diego horticulturist, from whom he learned the nursery business.

• Blooming Balboa Park

April

Botanical Building—Easter lilies, Cineraria
North of Floral Building—Jacaranda trees (through June)
Pershing Drive & Redwood—Jacaranda trees (through June)
Formal Garden (north of Natural History Museum)—Roses

May

El Prado and west of Fine Arts Gallery—Hydrangeas
Botanical Building — Hydrangeas, Begonias
Lily Pool—Water lilies
Formal Garden—Roses
Mall—Petunias and Ageratum

• Dump-site Becomes Garden

A former dump-site in Rolling Hills, Los Angeles County, is being turned into the South Coast Botanic Garden. Under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens and the South Coast Botanic Garden Foundation, Inc., the first planting took place last April. Plans for the garden include a collection of plants from all parts of the world, a library, exhibit and lecture facilities, and printing, distribution and exchange of magazines, papers and periodicals.

• Sequoia Names Design Head

Ken Hayashi has been named as head of Sequoia Landscape Company's new design department by W. A. Lee, owner. Hayashi is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, where he majored in landscape architecture. He will operate from the firm's Pacific Beach office.

NEW PRODUCTS ROUNDUP

• "Helene Schoen" Rose

A new red rose has been christened "Helene Schoen" in honor of the immediate past-president of the American Rose Society. The hybrid tea, developed by Peterson & Dering, is said to bear fragrant, deep red blooms on two to three foot stems. It will be available next year.

• Hose Guide

A new device called "Hose Guide" is designed to protect shrubbery and delicate plants from hose damage. Installation consists of driving a wooden stake in the desired location. A vertical roller, which attaches to the stake by means of a metal pin, directs the hose so that it glides around the planted area and makes it possible to reach hard-to-water areas without harm to plantings. Rust-treated and non-breakable, "Hose Guide" sells for $1.29.

• For Drying Flowers

The new flower-drying material, Silica Gel, is now available under the name *Amaranth Flora-Dry*. It is said to do a nearer-to-perfect job of drying all garden flowers than any method yet discovered, and has been used successfully on such hard-to-dry flowers as roses, fuchsias, and African violets. Most flowers dry in less than a week and retain their full form and color, according to reports.

The manufacturer offers special

rates to garden clubs wishing to order as a group. Write to Creative Decor, P. O. Box 2012, South San Francisco, California.

• For Faster Starting

A new chemical compound will provide easier starting for power mowers, chain saws, or any oil-in-fuel or outboard motor, according to Wynn Oil Company. Wynn's Friction Proofing Outboard Motor Fuel Conditioner comes in 4-ounce cans. When added to 4-6 gallons of fuel, it will increase RPM, reduce friction and wear, prevent over-heating, and keep exhaust ports open, says the manufacturer.

• Natriphene

In the February 1962 *American Rose Magazine,* Charles P. Dawson gives an enthusiastic report on Natriphene for control of mildew on roses. Natriphene is a colorless, water-soluble powder, which, Dawson says, "has done more toward the eradication of mildew than anything we have used so far [in Louisville, Kentucky] and it is by far the most economical, easy to handle, and absolutely no damage to plants."

According to other testimonials, Natriphene will control damping off, stem, root, and crown rot, and is recommened for dipping gladioli corms. It has been manufactured principally as a disinfectant for hospital use, but these reports make it sound like a boon to gardeners.

• Compound for Pruning

A pruning cut compound put out experimentally eight years ago has worked with complete success in orchards of San Joaquin County, the University of California Agricultural Extension Service reports. The mix, of yellow or red copper oxide, raw linseed oil, and lanolin, has preserved large cuts on cherry and walnut trees from rot.

Fred M. Charles, farm advisor, said the compound was applied on wet, fresh-cut wood and adhered well. It has promoted healing and callousing of pruning wounds.

Dr. Peter A. Ark, professor of plant pathology at Berkeley, made up the experimental compound. It consists of one part lanolin to 99 parts raw linseed oil and just enough copper oxide to thicken it to paintable consistency. The lanolin should be warmed. Because of some difficulty in obtaining copper oxide in small quantities, use of the promising mixture has not become general.

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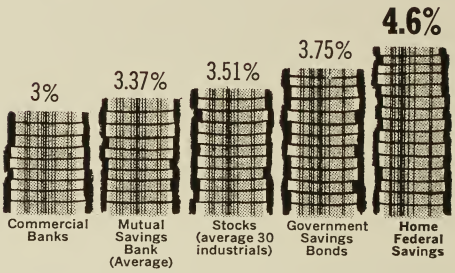

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